# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,763. New Series.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ten lines and under | Rs. | 4 | 0 |
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.*

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

LINDSAY—At Dinapore, on the 30th March, the wife of Captain Richard Chaloner Lindsay, late 24th Regiment B. N. I., of a daughter.

McGAVIN—At Seebpore, Howrah, on the 2nd April, the wife of Mr. John McGavin, of a daughter.

DEATH.

PUSHONG—At Barrackpore, on the 24th March, from cholera, the only daughter of R. A. Pushong, Esq., aged 2 years, 6 months and 29 days.

## SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain George Bilton, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain Bilton.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON.
(To Sail in April.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. Livesay, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca*.
Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LONDON.
(*To sail in April.*)

THE superior A. 1 Ship "OCTAVIA," 914 Tons Register, F. Bristow, Commander, has excellent first-class Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 18th March 1864. Agents Ship *Octavia*.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE A 1 Ship COUNTESS RUSSELL, 965 Tons register, Captain J. Thomson, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Countess Russell*.

FOR HAVRE.

THE first class French Ship "DUC DE MAGENTA," 558 tons, Captain Deranjo, will have quick despatch *via* Kurrachee. For freight apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Duc de Magenta*.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship MALTA, 1,900 Tons and (500 H. P.,) Captain G. Hyde, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on THURSDAY, the 14th April, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday the 11th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 1st April, 1864.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 2 P. M. on Monday, the 11th inst.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship EMEU, 1,600 Tons and (300 H. P.,) Captain C. Eastley, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 14th April, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium not in the ship on the 11th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 1st April, 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 12th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 tons, 160 H. P., will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 tons, 100 H. P., will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on 16th instant, with Passengers and Cargo, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1100 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain Hamlin, will be despatched on 15th instant, at noon, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo for Calcutta touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

The CORINGA will be despatched for Cochin and intermediate ports on 1st May returning by same route in 12 days' time leaving Cochin on 6th.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday | 12th April | MAHARAJ | at 2 P. M. |
| Friday | 15th „ | TELEGRAPH | at 4 P. M. |
| Tuesday | 19th „ | JOHNSTON CASTLE | at 5 P. M. |
| Friday | 22nd „ | TELEGRAPH | at 6 P. M. |
| Tuesday | 26th „ | JOHNSTON CASTLE | at 6 P. M. |
| Friday | 29th „ | TELEGRAPH | at 2 P. M. |

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 15th April | MAHARAJ | at 6 P. M. |
| Tuesday | 19th „ | TELEGRAPH | at 9 A. M. |
| Friday | 22nd „ | JOHNSTON CASTLE | at 11 A. M. |
| Tuesday | 26th „ | TELEGRAPH | at 1 P. M. |
| Friday | 29th „ | JOHNSTON CASTLE | at 5 P. M. |

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(*Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.*)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday | 20th April | MAHARAJ | at 6 P. M. |
| Thursday | 5th May | JOHNSTON CASTLE | at 6 P. M. |
| Friday | 20th May | MAHARAJ | at 6 P. M. |
| Wednesday | 8th June | JOHNSTON CASTLE | at 6 P. M. |

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday | 13th April | JOHNSTON CASTLE | at 5 P. M. |
| Monday | 25th April | MAHARAJ | at 5 P. M. |
| Wednesday | 10th May | JOHNSTON CASTLE | at 5 P. M. |
| Thursday | 26th May | MAHARAJ | at 5 P. M. |
| Wednesday | 15th June | JOHNSTON CASTLE | at 5 P. M. |

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT, GOGO AND BHOWNUGGUR.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thos. Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. Moylan, Commander, will start for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 12 noon.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Jaychund Atmaram.

Bombay, 13th April 1864.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo by the *Sultana*, arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods, failing which they will be landed at the risk and expense of their Owners, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the *Sultana*.
Bombay, 26th March 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—IN RE "SEBASTIAN CABOT."—Consignees of Cargo by the above vessel, now daily expected here, are particularly requested to send in their Invoices and Bills of Lading without any delay to the undersigned, in order that the General Average Statement and Salvage Loss by the said vessel may be adjusted, and delay in discharge of her Cargo avoided.

No cargo will be delivered until the Consignees thereof have signed the Average Bond, now lying at the office of the undersigned, and have there made a deposit of ten per cent., calculated upon the shippers' valuations less 10 per cent. for charges.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners of the *Sebastian Cabot*.
Bombay, 1st April 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY HUBBARD is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Hongkong, 22nd February 1864. DENT & Co.

WANTED an experienced ENGINEER for the works of the Colaba Press Company. Satisfactory references will be required. Apply to Mr. J. BROOKS, Secretary, at the office of the Company. Colaba.

5th April, 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

THE BOMBAY GRAIN COMPANY, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the office of the Company on or before the 31st MARCH, current, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GREY & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th March 1864.

MR. E. LARTER has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken over the business of the *Cambridge Hotel*, Forbes Street, where he hopes to realise the same patronage this Hotel has hitherto enjoyed.

Mr. E. L. will spare no efforts to make his friends comfortable, and gain their approbation.

Tiffins as usual, daily, at half-past one.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (Limited).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be Five per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Deposits will also be received at higher rates of Interest, for fixed periods, subject to special arrangement.

W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 14th March 1864. Acting Manager.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

તીનાવેલી પરેશ કંમપેના લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 12, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

વેશતરન ઇનડીઆં શીપ કમપેની લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.
No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE (LIMITED.)—PRESS HOUSE TO BE ERECTED AT KURRACHEE.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Press House with Engine and Boiler House, Fence and Entrance Lodge in the Seri Quarter, Kurrachee.

Forms of tender, conditions of contract, specification, and schedules of prices, can be obtained on application to Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co., the Agents to the Company at Kurrachee, or to the undersigned.

Drawings and abstracts of quantities may be seen at the Office of the Agent at Kurrachee from the 1st to the 10th April, and at the Office of the undersigned from the 14th to the 30th April.

Tenders to be lodged with the Agents at Kurrachee on or before the 25th April or with the undersigned on or before the 1st May 1864.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CREATION OF £2,000,000 FURTHER CAPITAL.—The Commitee of Directors hereby intimate to the Shareholders in India that under the guarantee of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, and pursuant to the Company's Act of Parliament it has been resolved to issue further Capital required for the general purposes of the Company to the extent of £2,000,000 in 100,000 Shares of £20 each bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

It is hereby notified that the allotment of such new shares will be made to the shareholders in India on the register at this date in rateable proportion and a Deposit of £2 or Rs. 21-13-1 per share must be paid at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 23rd April next.

A letter of allotment with directions for payment and a form of receipt will be forwarded to each shareholder.

By order,
GEORGE A. BARNETT, Acting Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Byculla, 11th March 1864.

BENSON'S WATCHES AND CLOCKS, Watch and Clock Maker, by Special Appointment to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

*Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition*, 1862.

"As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the works of this are probably the finest finished that have ever been seen in this country. No Chronometer could be fitted with more perfect or carefully-adjusted mechanism."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of ingenuity."—*Telegraph*, March 31, 1862.

"A more splendid and exquisitely finished piece of mechanism we have never seen."—*Standard*, June 17, 1862.

"Some of them are of great beauty; and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times*, June 28, 1862.

"Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest quality which the art horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection."—*Illustrated London News*, November 8, 1862.

WATCHES—Adapted for every class, climate, and country, wholesale and retail, Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, Astronomical, Reversible, and Chronograph, from 200 guineas to 3 guineas.

CLOCKS.—Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Library, Hall, Staircase, Bracket, Carriage, Chime, Musical, Astronomical, Church, Turret, Stable, Railway, Post-Office, Shop, Warehouse, Office, or Counting-house, from 1,000 guineas to £1 1s. each.

| Benson's London Made Watches. | Gold Cases. | | Silver Cases. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Open Face. | Hunters. | Open Face. | Hunters. |
| | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. |
| Patent Lever, jewelled | 12 12 | 15 15 | 5 5 | 6 6 |
| Do. do. 4 jewels | 16 16 | 19 19 | 7 10 | 8 10 |
| Do. do. finely finished, 6 jewels | 19 19 | 23 0 | 8 10 | 9 10 |
| Do. do. extra, 8 jewels | 24 0 | 27 0 | 9 10 | 10 10 |
| ¾ Plate Lever, jewelled | 15 15 | 18 18 | 9 9 | 10 10 |
| Do. do. 6 jewels | 19 19 | 23 0 | 10 10 | 11 11 |
| Do. do. 8 jewels | 24 0 | 27 0 | 12 12 | 13 13 |
| Do. do. extra 10 jewels | 28 0 | 32 0 | 17 17 | 18 18 |
| Do. do. do. | 32 0 | 36 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 |

Benson's Indian Watch.—A first class London made Lever Compensation-balance, adjusted for hot climates:—

Silver Cases, Open Face....£11 11 0 Hunters....£12 12 0
Gold Cases, Open Face....£25 0 0 Hunters....£30 0 0

Foreign Watches Warranted—Silver Cases, at £3 3s., £4 4s., £5. 5s., £6 6s. each.

Ditto—Gold Cases, £5 5s., £7 7s., £9 9s., £12 12s.

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED WATCH PAMPHLET, Which can be obtained at the office of this paper, or will be sent Post free for Six Stamps, contains a short History of Watchmaking, with description and prices of every kind of Watch now made, and from which merchants and others can select and have their orders sent safe by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world.

Post-Office Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon London House must be made payable and address to

James W. Benson, Watch & Clock Manufactory, 33 & 34, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.—Established 1749.

## NOTICES.

WANTED, a competent BOOK-KEEPER and ACCOUNTS CLERK. Salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply with Testimonials to "X.," office of this paper.

MR. THOMAS GAYNOR has disposed of the Cambridge Hotel. Gentlemen are therefore requested not to tender any money due to him to any person in or belonging to that Establishment.

Mess Tent, Esplanade.

AN unusually clear and neat STABLE, for two Horses and one Carriage to let, close to Watson's. Apply to THOMAS GAYNOR, Mess Tent, Esplanade, or to N. Sorabjee, Forbes Street, Fort.

THE undersigned have this day commenced business as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS in connection with Messrs. Robinson Brothers of Liverpool, and Messrs. Robinson & Co. of Bombay.

C. I. ROBINSON & Co.
Madras, 34, 2nd Line Beach, 4th April 1864.

LOST, between Malabar Hill and the Dadur Station, a small black patent leather POCKET BOOK, envelope shaped. Contents—A few letters of no use to any person but the owner.

A reward will be paid to any person bringing the same to the office of Messrs. Passmore & Co, Medow Street.

THE INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—In consequence of the Asiatic Banking Company leasing our premises we will remove to No. 1, Hornby Row, on the 15th instant, where business will be carried on as usual.

WILLIAM COMRIE, Acting Manager.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Branch of this Bank will be opened in Calcutta on 1st May proximo, under the charge of Mr. J. M. Alexander.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED)—CALL OF RUPEES (500) FIVE HUNDRED PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rs. (500) five hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 20th April 1864.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 7 Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned up to the 15th April for the supply of 500 tons of best WELSH HARTLEY COALS to be delivered within two weeks from that date, 15th April 1864, at the premises of the Broach Cotton Mills, Umjud Bagh, Broach.

2. Tenders should specify the rate per ton at which the Coals will be supplied.

3. The undersigned reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any Tender without showing cause for so doing.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 30th March 1864.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS are required by the Rampart Removal Committee for the Earthwork and Rubble Walling necessary to be done in putting in the Foundations of the European General Hospital, on a site near the ground at present occupied by the Bombay Cricket Club on the Esplanade.

Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum, as the cost of the whole of the contemplated works, or on a schedule of prices for the several descriptions of work to be executed.

Plans and Specifications may be seem and other information obtained at the Office of the undersigned, near the Cooperage, on the Esplanade, from Monday, the 4th, to Thursday, the 14th April, 1864, at which place also the Tenders addressed to the Rampart Removal Committee, sealed and endorsed "Tenders for the Hospital Foundations" should be delivered not later than noon on SATURDAY, the 16th April 1864.

J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secretary to the Rampart Removal
Bombay, 30th March 1864. Committee.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. THOMAS, BOMBAY.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS are required by the Trustees for a portion of the Works necessary to be done in the proposed Restoration of the Cathedral. Plans and Specifications may be seen, and other information obtained, on application, at the Architect's Office, near the Cooperage, on the Eslpanade, from Thursday the 7th, to Thursday the 14th of April next.

Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum, as the cost of the whole of the contemplated works; or on a schedule of prices, for the various descriptions of work to be executed.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed, "Tender for works, Bombay Cathedral," addressed to the Trustees, to be left at the Office of the undersigned, not later than noon of SATURDAY, the 16th of April next.

J. TRUBSHAWE, Architect.
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

COWASJEE JEHANGHIR BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—THE Trustees of the College are desirous of receiving Tenders for a further portion of the proposed Buildings.

Plans and Specificatios may be seen, and further information obtained, at the Office of the undersigned, near the Cooperage, on the Esplanade, from Thursday, the 7th, to Thursday, the 14th April next; at which place also the Tenders, addressed to the Trustees, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Cowasjee Jehanghir Buildings," should be delivered, not later than noon of SATURDAY, the 16th April next.

Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum as the cast of the whole of the contemplated works; or on a schedule of prices for the several descriptions of work to be executed.

J. TRUBSHAWE, Architect.
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

NOTICE.—BROKER'S LOAN DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—It is hereby notified, that in pursuance of Clause XXXI. of the Articles of Association of this Company, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, on Monday the 18th April next, at one o'clock P. M., in order to consider and resolve on the report to be laid before them by the Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDASEER BOMONJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 1st April 1864.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) (LIMITED.)

Capital £2,000,000 in 100,000 Shares.

*Solicitor in Bombay.*—W. H. Crawford, Esq.

*Agents*—Messrs. Remington & Co.

The Agents in Bombay give notice that they are authorized to treat with persons requiring Loans on the security of Land or Household Property

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited.)
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

NOTIFICATION.—The following Tea Plantations and Factories in Kumaon and the Deyrah Dhoon are offered for sale at the upset prices specified. Tenders will be received by William Jameson, Esquire, Superintendent Botanical Gardens, North Western Provinces, Sharunpore, until 1st October 1864, and the highest offer above the upset price will be accepted.

*1st.* Hawulbaugh in Kumaon, forty-six miles from the plains, and six miles from Almorah. The Plantations, (including the two small Nurseries, viz., Kupeena and Lutchmaissur in the immediate neighbourhood of Almorah) consists of about one hundred acres of land planted with tea.

There are on the Estate three large slated houses; numerous slated offices; a large slated factory; two large slated godowns; a slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, and the stock and block of the factory are complete for tea operations, and in working order.

*2nd.* Ayar Toli in Kuttyeor, Kumaon, distant about 80 miles from the plains, and about 40 miles from Almorah.

There are on the Estate a slated house; a slated factory; and a large slated godown; slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete for tea operations, and in working order.

This Plantation consists of about 1,300 acres of land, of which about 350 acres are planted with tea, two hundred acres of cleared land fitted for tea planting, and the remainder covered with pine, &c. forests, the timber of which is well adapted for making tea chests, &c.

The yield of the two Estates last season was lbs. 14,700 of tea, and 1,400 maunds of seeds.

The yield this season may be estimated at lbs. 17,000 of tea and 1,800 maunds of seeds.

These two Estates will be sold in one lot, in fee simple, free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rs. 2,00,000 (two lacs of rupees.)

A small portion of the Plantation of Ayar Toli, named Bincolie, belonging to the Temple of Nagnath, will bear an annual rental of Rs. 24 (twenty-four rupees) per annum.

This land is leased in perpetuity from the Temple of Nagnath on this rental.

*3rd.* Bhurtpore in Kumaon, 10 miles from the plains, 12 miles from the Sanatarium of Nynee Tal, and 30 miles from Almorah.

It is about 1,300 acres in extent, of which about 100 acres are under cultivation with tea. The remainder consists of pine and oak jungle, and barren-rocks.

There are on the Estate a slated house; slated factory; godowns; slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c. The stock and block of the factory are complete, and in full working order. The yield last season was lbs. 2,255 of tea and 135 maunds of seeds. The yield this season may be estimated at lbs. 5,000 of tea, and 250 maunds of seeds. This Estate will be sold in fee simple, free of all demands of Land Revenue at an upset price of Rs. 25,000.

*4th.* Kowlaghir in the Deyrah Dhoon, distant two miles to the West of the town of Deyrah. It consists of 430 acres of land, of which about 380 acres are under cultivation with tea, and the remainder adapted for tea cultivation. Through the property a branch of the Beejapore Canal runs.

There are on the Estate three bungalows; an extensive pucka tea factory; two large pucka godowns; a barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete, and in full working order.

The yield of last season was lbs. 16,000 of tea, and 1,400 maunds of seeds. This season the yield may be estimated at lbs. 25,000 of tea, and 1,600 maunds of seeds.

This Estate will be sold in fee simple, free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rs. 2,00,000 (two lacs of Rupees.) The Plantations will be transferred to the purchasers on the 1st November 1864, on or before which date the purchase money must be paid at the General Treasury, Calcutta.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces.

R. SIMSON,
Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Province.

## NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TO SHAREHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all Shares in this Company, on which the 3rd Call of Rs. 50 per Share is not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China on or before WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, will be liable to be forfeited in accordance with Clause 17 of Table B. Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.
Bombay, 7th April 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—CONTRACT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF PASSENGER STATION AND GOODS SHED AT KURJUT.—The Committee of Directors will receive Tenders for the construction of a Passenger Station, and Goods Shed Platforms and Porters' Huts at Kurjut.

Drawings, specifications and conditions of Contract can be seen on application at the Office of the Company's Chief Resident Engineer, Grant Road.

Tenders sealed superscribed "Tenders for Works at Kurjut," must be lodged with the undersigned by noon of WEDNESDAY, the 20th April 1864.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
G. A. BARNETT, Acting Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Byculla, 8th April 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend at the rate of ten per cent, per annum, with a bonus of one per cent., for the half year ending the 31st December 1863 on the First Issue of Shares; and also a Dividend and bonus at the same rates per cent., upon the amount paid up on the new Issue of Shares, from the 20th July to 31st December 1863, will be paid to the Shareholders on and after the 15th April 1864.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors.
EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 31st March 1864. Manager.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએનટલ શીપઓનીગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी ओरियंटल शिपओनींग आसोशियेशन लिमीटेड.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to perpare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WILLIAMS,
5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

एलफिनस्टन लांड वेंड परेस कंपनी लीमीटेड.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—The Directors of the ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED) have the honor to apply to your Excellency in Council, that the powers given to the Local Government by Act XXII. of 1863 of the Legislative Council of India, may be exercised under the following circumstances:—

2. It having been found necessary that more land should be required at or near Waree Bunder, for the purposes of the G. I. P. Railway Company, it has been arranged between the Local Government and the Elphinstone Company, in the course of the negotiations which have been pending respecting the reclamations now being made by that Company, that the Company should reclaim from the sea 2 pieces of land, and hand them over free of cost for the use of the Railway Company within certain specified periods. The said pieces of land are respectively marked with the letters B. and C. upon the plan sent herewith, and it will be seen that a wharf will thus be provided for the use of the Railway Company and Government.

3. The Elphinstone Company undertook to reclaim such pieces of land within very short periods, because the Railway Company urgently required the use of the land, and the Elphinstone Company in giving such an undertaking, did so in the belief that they would be allowed to pull down and remove the Hill known as Bhunderwarra Hill, and to apply the earth and stone thereof for the purposes of the reclamation. The Company have endeavoured to acquire this Hill from the owners but have not been able to do so.

4. The Elphinstone Company therefore request that the local Government will be pleased to put in force the provisions of Act XXII. of 1863, and to declare the reclamation of the pieces of land marked B. and C., and the removal of the said hill known as Bhunderwarra Hill, and the application of the earth and stone thereof for the purposes of such reclamation to be a work of public utility, and for the purposes aforesaid to take possession of the said Hill. The said Company being willing to enter into an agreement to indemnify the Government upon such terms and conditions as may hereafter be agreed upon.—We have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 1st March 1864.

## FOR SALE.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co, Hummum Street, Fort—HAVE just received, by the last Mail a lot of Photographic Chemicals, Albuminized Paper being selected by Mr. Sykes now in England.

Cartes de Visite and Stereoscopic Portaits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Rao Bahadoor Ramchunder Balcrustnajee.

They also beg to bring to notice, that thay hold a very choice stock of Albums, and Gold Lockets, of very choice desings, together with an assortment of Cameras, Lenses, and Photographic requisites, of every description.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.
Ginger Tunbridge.
Rich Arrowroot.
Plain „
Coffee „
Cracknell.
Fancy Cracknell.
Desserts.
Vanilla.
Maccaroons.
Ratafias.
Victorias.
Fancy Machine.
Queen's.
Picnics.
½ Abernethey.
½ Captain.
Traveller's.
Cabin.
Spicenuts.
Ginger Nuts.
German Rusks.
Biscuit Powder.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned agenera l supple of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co. (Limited)

Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.) Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.

Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.

Travelling „ „ with Covers and Straps.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use. Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

## FOR SALE.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

*Pric Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.*

ALSO

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

*Agent for Kurrachee.*—Mr. Walter Meiklejohn

*Poona*, Mr. Cowasjee Furdoonjee.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

*Bombay Gazette*, 21st December 1863.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON. suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15, shortly expected.

29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE.—"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.

Two 3-Ton Travelling Cranes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Fire Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves, and Cocks.
Guage Cocks and Grease Cocks.
Shortly expected a lot of Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps suitable for either Gas or Oil.

FLETCHER and MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 5th April 1864.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

DOUBLE BARRELLED FOWLING PIECE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have for Sale on Commission, a very superior double-barrelled breach-loading Sporting Gun, by Adams, in leather case with implements complete, and 1,000 patent Caps and Cartridges.—Price Rs. 500.

The above is the property of an officer who has left for England, and the Gun may be in every respect relied on.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY
MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following extra supply of Letts' DIARIES have just been received:—

Letts' Diary No. 2 H.
Do. No. 3
Do. No. 8
Do. No. 8 With Lock and Key.
Do. No. 9
Do. No. 10
Do. No. 11
Do. No. 12
Do. No. 13
Do. No. 31 Scribbling.
Do. No. 32 Interleaved.
Do. No. 33 Do.
Do. No. 35 Do.
Russia Covers to Nos. 8 and 9.

THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received on Commission Sale an Ivory carved Chess Board purchased from the Exhibition of 1862 where it gained the prize, and the only one of its kind made or likely to be made except to special order. It is manufactured of the best African Ivory with squares of Ivory and Ebony: the Chessmen are red and white Ivory, Staunton patterns. Price of Board and Men Rs. 500.

The above is well worthy the attention of Rajas and wealthy Natives as a splendid specimen of English workmanship.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER VINING AND CO.

THE following new Carte De Visites (colored) have just been received per post.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Princess of Wales and Queen | Rs. | 3 8 |
| Princess Arthur | | 2 8 |
| Duke of Cambridge | | 2 8 |
| Princess Clotilde Coburg Gothe | | 2 8 |
| Princess Fanny Lichtenstem | | 2 8 |
| Countess DeGrey and Ripon | | 2 3 |

THACKER VINING Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest patterns and superior gold. The articles have been moderately priced with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following:—

BRACELETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| A GOLD ENCHASED BRACELET, rich oriental ornament, consisting of white enamel circles and gold stars, with filagree crescent transverse set with large brilliants and six emeralds having gold chain points, No. 1320 | Rs. 320 |
| A ditto ditto with cup set emerald in raised floral design, No. 1,110 | 125 |
| A ditto ditto flexible leaf pattern in circle set with 3 emeralds, and matching pendant with emerald centre, No. 1,110 | 125 |
| A ditto ditto similar pattern set with rubies | 125 |

BROOCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| A CAIRN GURM BROOCH, set in gold leaves with chain and drop pendant attached, No. 1,087 | 85 |
| A smaller ditto ditto, No. 1,057 | 66 |
| A CIRCULAR GOLD BROOCH, raised leaf set with 3 rubies, with oval pendant having ruby centre, No. 1,087 | 80 |
| The same set with emeralds | 86 |
| A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, raised marginal design, set with pearls, the centre a large cup set garnet surmounted by a star set pearl, having circular looped chain pendant with pearl centre, No. 1,126. | 130 |
| A SCROLL PATTERN, richly enchased Brooch and pendant set with garnets having ear-drops in case to match, No. 1,059. | 110 |
| A TRUE LOVER'S KNOT in enchased gold of richest pattern with pendant locket ornamented with blue enamel, No. 1,025. | 65 |
| The same with large garnet locket, No. 1,805. | 60 |
| A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, enchased with chain double pendant attached, cup set aqua marina centre to Brooch and pendants, No. 180. | 85 |
| A BROOCH KNOTTED BRAID PATTERN with raised dome centre set with emerald dead gold and raised bright design having pendants attached, No. 1,085 | 64 |
| A CIRCULAR BROOCH with cross band beautifully enchased and pendant, both set with aqua marina and cut garnets | 54 |
| A ditto, ditto, flat surface with raised and chased wreath and emerald centre flower with similar pendant attached by chain, No. 1,636 | 75 |
| SWIVEL BROOCHES for double portrait or portrait and hair, leaf and flower raised oval frame. Rs. 40 and | 45 |

EAR DROPS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pair of filagree work Ear-drops, with engraved garnet centres, No. 1,074. | 50 |
| Ditto enchased pattern floral design raised and set with 3 emeralds | 70 |
| Ear-drops crescent pattern with fringed border, No. 1,032 | 30 |
| Ditto, ditto, richly enchased, No. 1,082 | 32 |
| Ditto, raised floral design, No. 1,091 | 24 |
| Ditto, No. 1071 | 20 |
| Ditto, ditto, with stone centre, No. 1,071 | 20 |
| Ditto, double drop twisted knot, No. 1,012 | 26 |
| Ditto, ditto, rich floral design, No. 1,012 | 26 |
| Ditto, enchased drop, No. 1,021 | 16 |
| Ditto, scroll designed set with garnets crosswise, No. 1,022 | 28 |
| Earrings, Rs. 2-8, 3-8, and 3-12 per pair. | |
| Mourning Brooches plated fitted with hair box, Rs. 10 Rs. 10-8, 15 and | 18 |

LOCKETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| A double Locket richly enchased, ornamented with blue enamelled garter inlaid with 20 pearls, No. 1,034. | 50 |
| A chased pocket book pocket containing spaces for four portraits, No. 1,007 | 75 |
| A single Locket embossed and set with four large pearls and emerald centre, No. 1,074 | 55 |
| A richly chased single Locket for the neck having raised flower with emerald bud, No. 1,032 | 27 |
| A richly engraved double Locket with dark blue enamel horse shoe ornament set with 11 pearls, No. 1,034 | 50 |
| A ditto, ditto, enamelled Alhambra design, No. 1,004. | 50 |
| A ditto, ditto, grapes and vine leaves, No. 1,052 | 28 |
| A ditto ditto engineturned and enamelled floral design, No. 1,071, bright gold | 20 |
| A ditto ditto chased smaller size | 22 |
| A ditto ditto enamelled Damon pattern No. 26. | 15 |
| A ditto ditto small size no enamel, No. 17 | 10 |
| Bright gold Book Lockets for 2 portraits, Rs. 5, Rs. 8, Rs. 10-8 and | 14 |
| Ditto ditto oval and circular double Lockets, Rs. 10 & | 18 |
| Ditto ditto blue enamel Cross | 3 |
| An onyx Locket set in gold, snake pattern | 28 |
| Ditto ditto smaller | 16 |

WRIST STUDS AND SHIRT STUDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Onyx Wrist Studs mounted in gold | 24 |
| ——— Shirt Studs do. per set of 3 | 12 |
| ——— do. round enclosed backs for double use | 15 |
| ——— oval pattern | 12 |
| White Cornelian rich gold mounted | 20 |
| ——— plain | 11 |
| Red Coral do. cup set enchased margin | 30 |
| Enchased Gold Wrist Studs per pair Rs. 28 and | 35 |
| ——— Shirt Studs do. set | 18 |

RINGS AND SWIVELS FOR CHAINS AND CHARMS.

Spring Rings, solid gold at Rs. 3-8 and 4 each.
Swivels do. do. Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and 5-8 each.

SCARF RINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scarf Rings with susp. and blue enamel rnamen set with 2 brilliants | 40 |
| Ditto with blue enamel scroll set ith turquoises and pearls | 32 |

CROSSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Of richly chased gold with single pearl | 16 |

NECKLETTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Of gold, various pattern and weights, Rs. 18, 25 and | 26 |

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Family Friend, Vol. July to Dec. 1863 | Rs. 3 0 |
| London Society, ditto | 7 4 |
| Chambers's Journal, ditto | 3 8 |
| Counsel and Comfort | 2 12 |
| Guthrie's Gospel in Ezekiel | 2 12 |
| Burton's Abeokuta and the Camaroon Mountains, 2 vols. | 18 12 |
| Colenso on the Pentateuch, Part IV. | 8 0 |
| Speke's Journal of Discovery of Source of the Nile | 15 12 |
| Alford's The Queen's English | 3 12 |
| Sylvia's Lovers | 4 8 |
| Musical Herald, Vol. 2 | 3 0 |
| Nightingale's Notes on Hospitals | 13 8 |
| Treatise on Limes, Hydraulic Cements, &c. By Gilmor | 13 8 |
| The Interview. The Corner Cupboard. Notices to Correspondents. Each | 2 0 |
| Instruction of Musquetry | 1 0 |
| Col. B. on Whist | 3 12 |
| Cavendish on Whist | 2 0 |
| Queen's Regulations. Official edn. | 3 0 |
| Do. do. Pocket edn. | 1 0 |
| Mr. Wind and Madame Rain. By Paul de Mussett. | 3 12 |
| Forget-me-not | 1 8 |
| Wheeler's Hand-book on Cotton Cultivation, Madras | 5 12 |
| A Good Fight in the Battle of Life. A domestic tale founded on facts | 5 12 |
| A Book of the Passions. By G. P. R. James. 16 Illustrations | 5 12 |
| Animal Physics; or, the body and its functions familiarly explained. By Dr. Lardner, 2 Vols. | 5 8 |
| Illustrated Book of Songs for Children | 2 12 |
| Les Complices. By Claude Vignon | 2 4 |
| Female Life in Prison. By a Prison Matron | 3 12 |
| Father Matthew: a biography. By J. F. Maguire, M. P. | 9 8 |
| Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Illustrated | 3 0 |
| Wine, the Vine, and the Cellar. By T. G. Shaw | 12 0 |
| A Personal Narrative of Thirteen Years' service amongst the Wild Tribes of Khondistan for the suppression of Human Sacrifice. By Major General John Campbell, C. B. | 10 8 |
| Morning on the Mountains; or Woman and her saviour in Persia. By a returned Missionary | 3 12 |
| Wilson's Noctes Ambrosianæ. Vols. 1 and 2 | 6 0 |
| The Feasts of Camelot, etc. By K. Hervey. | 3 8 |
| On the influence of Mechanical and Physiological rest in treatment of accidents and surgical diseases, and the diagnostic value of pain. By John Hilton, F.R.C.S. | 12 0 |
| School and Home or leaves from a Boy's journal | 3 12 |
| The Listener. By Caroline Fry | 2 12 |
| On Australasian Climates and their influence in the prevention and arrest of Pulmonary Consumption. By S. D. Bird, M. D. | 5 12 |
| Margaret's Secret and its Success. By Mrs. C. Brock | 3 12 |
| The Black Panther; or, a Boy's adventures among the Red Skins. By Sir C. F. L. Wraxall | 3 12 |
| Lessons at Home; or, pleasure and profit, &c. | 2 12 |
| The Children's Picture Gallery. 80 illustrations | 3 12 |
| Lewell Pastures. By the author of Sir F. Derwent, &c. | 1 8 |
| Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine. Vol. 7 | 3 12 |
| Walshe (Stonehenge) on the Horse in the Stable and in the Field | 13 8 |
| Walshe's (Stonehenge) British Rural Sports, 1863. | 8 0 |
| Adventures of Rob Roy. By Jas. Grant | 3 12 |
| Ran away to Sea: an Autobiography for Boys | 3 12 |
| The Plant Hunters. By Captain M. Reid | 3 12 |
| May you like it. By Rev. C. Taylor | 2 12 |
| Glimpses of our Island Home. By Mrs. Geldart | 2 0 |
| Marian and her Pupils. By C. Lankester | 2 0 |
| Our Garden Friends and Foes. By the Rev. J. G. Wood | 5 12 |
| Stonehenge's Riding and Driving | 0 6 |
| Neil's Culture and Self-Culture | 0 12 |
| The Boy's Own Volume of fact, fiction, history, and adventure, Midsummer 1863 | 3 12 |
| Billiards, Chess, Whist, &c. Each | 0 12 |
| Gammer Grethel's Fairy Tales | 2 12 |
| Longfellow's Prose Works. (Bohn's Edition) | 3 12 |
| Foster's Essays—Popular Ignorance, &c. | 2 12 |
| Do. Decision of Character | 2 12 |
| Fatherless Fanny, the Mendicant | 1 0 |
| Pippins's Day with the Fox Hounds | 15 12 |
| Wall on comparative merits of a Rifle Gun and Rotatory Rocket | 2 4 |
| Staunton's Handbook of Chess | 3 12 |
| Do. Chess Player's Companion | 3 12 |
| Templeton's Workshop Companion | 3 12 |
| Sullivan's English Dictionary | 2 12 |
| Do. Geography generalised | 1 8 |
| Cover for Vols. 1 & 2 Musical Herald. Each | 1 4 |
| Page's Introduction to Geology | 1 8 |
| Do. Advanced Geology | 4 8 |
| Do. Geological Terms | 4 8 |
| Napier's Battles of the Peninsula | 8 0 |
| The Cabinet Lawyer. 19th edition | 8 0 |
| Woodruff; or, Sweetest when Crushed | 1 8 |
| Cornhill Magazine, Vol. 8, July—Dec. 1863 | 5 12 |
| The History of the British Navy, from the earliest period to the present time; 2 large volumes. By C. D. Yonge | 31 8 |
| "Their Majesties' Servants." Annals of the English Stage, from Thomas Betterton to Edmund Kean. Actors—Authors—Audiences. 2 large vols. By Dr. Doran | 24 0 |
| Constantinople during the Crimean War. By Lady Hornby. With illustrations in chromo-lithography | 15 12 |
| Rutter's Tables for Calculating Exchanges between England, India, and China, in Sterling, Rupees, and Dollars, &c. &c. 6th edition, 1864, revised and enlarged | 18 12 |
| Bampton Lectures, 1863. Eight Lectures on the relation between the Divine and Human Elements in Holy Scripture,—preached before the University of Oxford in 1863, &c. By J. Hannah, D.C.L. | 8 0 |
| Manual of the Metalloids. By Jas. Apjohn, M.D., &c. | 5 12 |
| The last of the Cavaliers. New edn. | 4 8 |
| Gascoyne, the Sandalwood Trader. By R. M. Ballantyne | 3 12 |
| Historical Record of the 79th Cameron Highlanders. By Captain R. Jameson | 5 12 |
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| Passages of a Working Life during half a century. Vol. 1. By Charles Knight. (Vols. 2 and 3 shortly). | 8 0 |
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| The Lady of the Pearls (In French.) | 1 2 |
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| Parlour Magic: a manual of amusing experiments &c. 5th edn., enlarged | 3 0 |
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| The Bible Album; or Sacred Truths, illustrated by the Poets; being Poems illustrative of Holy Scripture, selected by H. W. Dulken, Ph.D. 56 pictures, tinted. Handsomely bound and gilt | 15 12 |
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| Nursery Rhymes of the Olden Time. Coloured pictures | 2 12 |
| Straith's Treatise on Fortification and Artillery, 7th edn. Revised and rearranged by T. Cook, R. N., and J. T. Hyde, M.A. | 31 |
| Passages from the Diary of a late Physician. By S. Warren, D.C.L., etc. New edn. illustrated | 2 |
| The true, pathetic History of Poor Match. By Holme Lee. Illustrated | 2 12 |
| Peter Parley's Annual for 1864. Profusely illustrated | 3 12 |
| Abel Drake's Wife. By J. Saunders, 4th edn. | 3 12 |
| Great Expectations. By C. Dickens | 2 12 |
| Diary of a Pedestrian in Cashmere and Thibet. By Capt. Knight, 48th Foot. Tinted illustrations | 15 12 |
| Introduction to Anthropology. By Dr. T. Waitz. Edited by J. F. Collingwood, F. R. S. L. &c. Vol. I. | 12 0 |
| Recommended to Mercy. By the author of "Taken upon Trust." | 4 8 |
| Notes of a Cruise in H. M. S. *Fawn* in the Western Pacific in the year 1862. By T. H. Wood | 11 4 |
| Soyer's Shilling Cookery for the People | 0 12 |
| The Adventures of Gil Blas of Santillane, by Thomas Smollett | 4 8 |
| Cassels' Family Paper, vol. 12 | 3 8 |
| Explorations in the Interior of the Labrador Peninsula, the country of the Montagnais and Nasquapee Indians. 2 vols. By H. Y. Hind, M. A. &c. | 24 0 |
| Six Famous Tales by six famous Authors | 2 12 |
| Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. Published by order of the Governor-General of India, under the direction of T. Oldham, LL.D. Vols. 1 & 2, & Part I. of Vols. 3 & 4 | 60 0 |
| Tales and Stories to shorten the way | 2 8 |
| Blair's Lectures. With introductory essay by Rev. T. Dale | 3 12 |
| Odell's System of Shorthand, with Supplement | 1 0 |

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LAND CHAINS.—Several best finished measuring chains, with a dozen arrows to each chain.

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February 27th, 1864.

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Copying Presses, with London-made birch wood stands, fitted with drawers complete, a superior-made stand mounted with a best quality wrought iron Copying Press; machine planed bed, 15 inches by 10 inches clear, square thread, cut screw, with gun metal box and fittings. Rs. 125. Press alone can be had Rs. 100.

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The above Presses have been just landed, and are perfectly new and sound.

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METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.—These boxes are of the best possible make by Mordan, having duplicate keys, fitted up for Stationery, complete, with trays, two inks, &c., in three sizes, viz:—

Inches 13 by 9 by 5½ ... Rs. 40
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An extra leather outer cover can be had to fit either size box for Rs. 10, 12, and 15 each respectively, extra.

METALIC CASH BOXES, equal to the above in quality having duplicate keys, three compartments with lids, &c., Mordan's best make in three sizes, viz:—

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BARREL ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS, with Keys to play on precisely similar to the Key-board of a Piano.

These newly improved Instruments will be appreciated by those who wish to avoid the tedious task of learning to finger the Music aright on the Key-board, the insertion of a barrel in the upper part gives life and soul to the Instrument, which immediately begins to play the Music required in a manner truly astonishing. The Keys move up and down as if touched by invisible hands, the sounds emitted are rich and perfect in harmony. The Music is of the most fashionable character comprising Overtures, Pieces, Dance Tunes, &c. The whole affair is portable made to stand in a Drawing-room.

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ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS—The Spoons, Forks, etc., etc., of all the patterns mentioned below are of the best manufacture.

| | Plain. | Kin's. | Albert. | Lilly. | Linear. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. |
| Table Forks ...p.doz. | 27 0 | 42 0 | 42 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 |
| Dessert Forks „ | 22 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 |
| Table Spoons „ | 27 0 | 42 0 | 42 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 |
| Dessert Spoons „ | 22 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 |
| Tea Spoons „ | 14 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 |
| Egg Spoons, gilt bowls | 12 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 |
| Mustard S. gilt bowls. | 12 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 |
| Salt S. gilt bowls „ | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 |
| Sugar Tongs ...each | 2 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 4 8 | 4 0 |
| Sugar Spoons „ | 2 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 4 8 | 4 0 |
| Mustard Ladles for Cruets „ | 1 8 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 |
| Gravy Spoons „ | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 8 |
| Soup Ladle „ | 9 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 |
| Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle „ | 3 8 | 4 12 | 4 12 | 4 0 | 4 0 |
| Butter Knives „ | 3 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 |
| Pickle Forks „ | 1 8 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 2 8 |
| Skewers ......per inch | 0 4 | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 8 | 0 6 |

⁂ The articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required. HERBERT & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS:—

Patent Tin, Copper Bronzed, Britannia, Electro Silver

| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To hold one Pint | 8 | 22 | 20 | 30 |
| With measure | 9 | 24 | 22 | 33 |
| Extra strong | 10 | 25 | 25 | 35 |
| To hold two Pints | 12 | 27 | 28 | 40 |
| Superior | 12 | 29 | 30 | 43 |
| Improved Pattern | 13 | 32 | 32 | 45 |
| To hold three Pints | 15 | 35 | 38 | 40 |
| Registered | 16 | 40 | 40 | 45 |
| Extra strong | 17 | 40 | 42 | 50 |
| To hold four Pints | 20 | none | 42 | 65 |
| Superior | 22 | none | 42 | none |
| Extra measure | 23 | none | 46 | none |
| To hold six Pints | 29 | none | none | none |
| Extra filter | 32 | none | 60 | none |

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

AMERICA.

*Scale, 83 miles to an inch; size, 65 inches by 58 inches.*

THE Continent of North America is becoming more than ever the scene of important events involving the general interests of the Civilized World. Questions of great moment affect its entire area, it is a luxury to be able to turn readily to a large and comprehensive Map; comprehensive enough to present a connected view of all the geographical incidents of any subject, in fact, of the whole continent, and, at the some time, large enough to embody essential details. An Atlas does not meet the case. At the same time, large maps are too expensive to be produced frequently and thus no large General Map of North America can be obtained at present, unless it be very old or merely adapted for schools.

To provide for this want, the publication of this New Library Map has been undertaken, which will be found in all respects a work of the highest class. Price, fully colored and mounted, in Case, Rs. 45: in morocco case, Rs. 52: roller, varnished, Rs. 45: spring roller, Rs. 90.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CABINETS FOR STATIONERY.—Size, inches 15 by 15 by 10, fitted with divisions for letter note, and foolscap size paper, with envelopes to match; pen box and tray; date (or record) compartments with Cards of size to fit; Book rest; procelain slate; two ink spaces; secret drawer, and extra secret drawer, enclosed in beautifully French polished wood, the slope formed of two folding doors with lock and key, each Rs. 50.

These Cabinets sell for five Guineas each in London; they are well made.

N. B.—Without secret drawer, &c., in Mahogany. Rs. 40 and 35.

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VALUABLE MECHANICAL TOYS, comprising groups of Birds in Trees with Butterflys, &c. all in motion and singing true to the life.

Panoramic views of Towns on the Rhine with Windmills; Railroads; Ships; Water-mills, &c. all movings;—beautifully painted and constructed in deep frames of exquisite workmanship; gold and glass.

Moveable Scenes Representing Water falls; Cavalcades and Processions; Cathedrals with real clocks striking the half hours—Baloons ascending, birds flying, ships sailing, soldiers' marching, &c. &c., all intended to convey an idea A real life in some of the prettiest places in Europe.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CONCERTINAS—Wheatstone's Double Action Full-sized, best Concertinas with complete Compass of 48 notes, HERBERT & Co. call particular attention to these beautiful Instruments by Wheatstone. No manufacturer has ever been able to approach the perfection of *tone, touch*, and *quality* which characterize the best Concertinas manufactured by Wheatstone. From Rs. 100 each, Cash.

A large selection of Concertina and Concertina and Piano Music.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

COMPRESSED CUMBERLAND LEAD PENCILS, manufactured by a new process and improved machinery; producing even, single, and unbroken lengths of lead, possessing unusual metallic tenacity and firmness.

This lead is entirely free from grit and irregularity; is susceptible of extreme fineness of point without risk of breaking, possesses a remarkable brilliancy, equality, and decision of color, admits of easy and entire obliteration from the paper, and preserves from end to end the characteristic tone of its degree.

The various shades of color and hardness undermentioned have been tried and continue to be used with unqualified approval in all Her Majesty's Public Offices.

DEGREES.

H hard for sketching. Rs. 2-12 per doz.
H H harder for outline. do.
H H H very hard for Architects. do.
H B hard and black. do.
B black for shading. do.
B B softer and very black. do.
F firm for general drawing. do.

EXTRA DEGREES.

BBB broad and black lead, intense black, Rs. 6 per doz.
BBBBBB extra thick, Rs. 9 per doz.

By another Maker.

HHH very hard, for Engineers. Rs. 3 per doz.
HH hard. do.
H rather hard. do.
F fine, for sketching. do.
HB hard and black. do.
B. black for shading. do.
BB soft and black. do.
BBB extra soft and black. Rs. 4.
BBBBBB extra soft and black, very thick lead, Rs. 9 per dozen.

Mahogany Boxes of Pencils containing four of the most common degrees in use, viz., H., H.B., B., and B.B. the very best quality selected. R. 1 per box.

Account Book Pencils specially adapted for Book-keeping and Office use, warranted to rub out clearly without leaving a trace. Rs. 2 per doz.

In addition to the above assortment of Superior Pencils he following varieties of colored and cheap Pencils are vailable, viz:

Red and Blue Pencils, best quality ... Rs. 3 0 per doz.
Red only (Carmine) ... „ 2 8 „
Blue only (Ultramarine) ... „ 2 8 „
Black Lead Polished Railway Pencils, first quality, lead all through ... „ 1 8 „
Do. do. second quality ... „ 1 0 „
School Pencils, through lead; very good common pencils, Six Annas per dozen or ... „ 3 0 per gross.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

N. B.—The above Pencils are in stock in large quantities. Orders up to 100 gross can be executed by return post for some of the descriptions.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY" is now ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION,... ... Rs. 10.
SINGLE COPIES, ... ... 8 As. each.
*Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort.

*Will be published at noon.*
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.
*Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England.*

CONTAINS a Statement of Import and Export Custom Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication, with the names of their Commanders, their Tonnage, Bombay Agents, Destination, and Date of commencing to load.
AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.
Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copies, 8 As. each.
*Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort.

WANTED, A MESS MAN for the Scinde Horse Mess. For particulars, apply to the PRESIDENT MESS COMMITTEE, S. H., Jacobabad.

NOTICE.—MR. ROBERT THOMAS CROSSLEY was this day admitted a partner in our Firm at this port and at Kurrachee.
Bombay, 13th April 1864. PASSMORE & Co.

With reference to the above notice, the business hitherto conducted by the undersigned will from this date be transferred to Messrs. PASSMORE & Co.
Bombay, 13th April 1864. CROSSLEY & Co.

FOR SALE, a small HOUSE with Garden, in Girgaum Back Road.
Three HOUSES with extra land in Byculla.—Apply to BRIGGS & Co.
Apollo Street, 11th April 1864.

THE following Passages are required :—
*From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.*
For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.
*From Bombay to Singapore.*
For eight time-expired Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th April 1864.

ALLSOP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.
N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration of the Estates and Effects of WILLIAM McCLOY, late Assistant Surgeon Bombay Medical Establishment; GUSTAVUS GEORGE BLENKINSOP COULSON, of the Bombay Civil Service, late Assistant Political Agent in Kattywar; HENRY ALBERT ROGERS, late Serjeant in the 18th Brigade Royal Artillery; WILLIAM CHRISTIE LAING, late of Victoria Terrace in the Parish of Heavitree in the County of Devon; NICLAOO CAITANO VIEGAS, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant; and KHODADAD BIN MAHOMED, late of Bassidore in the Persian Gulf, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to the Administrator General; all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the aforesaid deceased persons, are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property forthwith to the Administraror General.
W. LOUDON, Administrator General.
Bombay, Administrator Genl's Office, 12th April 1864.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Kurrachee, per steamer *Coringa*, will be closed TO-DAY at 5 P. M.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ADEN | April 6 | KURRACHEE | April 6 |
| AGRA | April 5 | LAHORE | Mar. 30 |
| ALLAHABAD | April 5 | LONDON | Mar. 25 |
| AUSTRALIA | Feb. 26 | MAURITIUS | Mar. 3 |
| ALEXANDRIA | April 2 | MADRAS | April 7 |
| BANGALORE | April 5 | MALTA | Jan. 10 |
| CALCUTTA | April 4 | MEERUT | April 5 |
| CAPE | Mar. 3 | OUDH | April 6 |
| CEYLON | Mar. 28 | PUNJAUB | Mar. 12 |
| COCHIN | April 2 | PENANG | Mar. 25 |
| DELHI | Mar. 26 | RANGOON | Mar. 8 |
| FRANCE | Mar. 20 | SUEZ | Mar. 29 |
| HONGKONG | Mar. 15 | SINGAPORE | Mar. 24 |

# The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1864.

WE publish to-day a report of the proceedings at the Town Hall which accompanied the conferring of their degrees upon the successful candidates by the Chancellor of the University of Bombay. Far be it from us to underestimate the enormous advantages which such an institution as our University has the means of conferring, and without doubt does confer, upon the native population on this side of India. We would not for a moment be supposed to undervalue the efforts of those men who direct its affairs. Of such a man indeed as its Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, it is impossible to think or to speak too highly, and we sincerely hope that the students whom our Alma Mater nourishes are able to appreciate the privilege of sitting at the feet of one who by biding his time might not impossibly have filled the same position in one of our English Universities which he occupies here. We are very far from entertaining a desire to depreciate the noble cause of education in our Eastern Empire. We would see it supported by every possible means, even, if necessary, by a certain amount of pomp and ceremony. But still we cannot help feeling that by some means or other the affair of Monday was made more ludicrous than imposing. Who is responsible for this result we cannot venture to suggest. It may have been in the nature of things. It may have been that a stalwart Registrar in a Doctor's scarlet gown and a state of excitement and extreme perspiration unintentionally lent an air of comedy to the proceedings. Perchance it arose from the heterogeneous mingling of the Fellows; from coupling an eminent Barrister of tall proportions and a distinguished but short Hindoo as leaders of the procession; from marching a body of illustrious Englishmen and natives among a mass of greasy aborigines at a funeral pace, behind two solemn gold-sticks, to the music of Moses in Egypt, played after the manner of a dirge upon hoarse trombones. It cannot be denied that all these things took place, and that they were rather odd. What happened behind those sacred doors before the procession of Fellows and others burst in all its unmitigated splendour upon us, the outside public, before Rossini's melancholy strains accompanied the solemn footsteps of the grandees in gold and silver, in purple and fine linen, we cannot pretend to know. But it is whispered that the forming of this noble procession was a task of no light magnitude. To blend harmoniously tall barristers and short Hindoos, haughty Civilians and pursy Eurasians, Native Missionaries and unholy Pagans, Zoroastrians and followers of Vishnu, in brotherly love, and under one banner, to see that erratic members did not bolt, and above all to take care that the procession went the right way, was enough to tax the energies of even a University Registrar. But to see that the music didn't begin before the procession started, and that the procession didn't start before the music began, was too much to expect from even that energetic funtionary. In the cause of humanity the University should provide unlimited beer on these occasions, and we hope for the sake of the Fellows, who only looked one degree less hot, in their purple gowns and scarves, when they glided down the ranks of the multitude, than Dr. Sinclair himself in his red one, we hope the precaution will not be neglected next year. Why the successful candidates should have put on such very thick boots when they came to have their degrees conferred is of course best known to themselves. At any rate they were soon disposed of, boots and all; and, as the last of these gentlemen retired with his precious parchment and seal, Dr. Sinclair again came before the public with his report of progress for the year. The chief portion of this consisted of a detailed recital of the benefactions and munificence of rich natives towards the foundation of the University of Bombay. The learned Doctor certainly seemed to us to dwell on the names of the liberal donors with very considerable unction, and perhaps to a certain extent, to appropriate the applause which followed the account of each act of munificence to himself.

It was, however, reserved to His Excellency the Chancellor, to exhaust this tempting theme. Once upon it he seemed as though he couldn't quit it—he turned it this way and that—he handled it lovingly, he touched it tenderly—he devoted about a quarter of an hour his otherwise rather able speech to expand it. He buttered the Parsees with copious praise, he soft-sawdered the Hindoos to their dusky faces, he patted the quick on their living backs, and he prayed for the souls of the munificent dead. The text of his discourse seemed to us to be "go and do thou likewise." While the Governor was thus simplifying this part of his subject, it was with something like nervousness we watched the gloom deepening in the well-known countenance of one of the learned Fellows not unknown to fame, and we thought with relief that it was perhaps as well that the etiquette of the occasion forbade the right of reply. Rightly or wrongly we seemed to notice that, in the immediate neighbourhood of this Fellow, the applause which followed the enumeration of these various acts of beneficence was more subdued than on other parts of the dais. But whatever may be thought of His Excellency's lucubrations on this matter, it must be acknowledged that he was not happy in selecting the subject of the administration of justice in India as one for unbounded congratulation. The trifling shortcomings of the Mofussil bench, which we have lately called attention to, must have rendered it as difficult to meddle with as a live coal. But the Governor had got his hand well in, and he wouldn't be baulked in his desire to administer general adulation. From the publicity given to the offence, we must regard the following quotation from his speech :—"From the very nature of things it was impossible to do more than to provide the most just and upright men the Government could obtain who knew something of the language and people, and leave them to administer justice as best they could, with no other guide than the light of their own conscience and reason," as a species of defence of or apology for those Judges whose "light" has just now betrayed them into such unheard of extravagances.

We cannot conclude, however without commending His Excellency's well-timed outspokenness on the extreme and abhorrent iniquities of caste. It is to such institutions as the University that we must look for the means of breaking down the pernicious and baneful system which seems to guard every avenue of improvement, and the few weighty words from its Chancellor cannot have fallen without some effect. But it was with contempt we saw certain would-be leaders of the reform-party applauding them with all their might—men who have hitherto been too cowardly or too indolent to assert their own freedom from the trammels of this galling and self imposed yoke.

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IT has been gravely laid down from the enlightened Bench of Ahmednuggur that "conceit" is a crime punishable with six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and a heavy fine. Heaven be good to us all! Incarceration stares us in the face! The balance at our banker's is subject to the infirmities of our vanity. "The Lord gie us a gude opinion of ourselves," the honest old Scotchman's prayer, is opposed to the provisions of the Penal Code of India. Messrs Richardson and Dugle have said it; and the pomps and vanities of this wicked world are to be crushed beneath the majesty of the law and the fetters of the felon.

"Fly pride," says the peacock, "down with conceit," says Mr. Dugle. "'Tis pride that pulls the country" says the old song. Mr. Dugle will uphold the country, the sleepless eye of a righteous judge will see that the vain-glorious one shall not "go home laughing, which will not answer the ends of justice;" cachinnation is a treasonable habit too; but to such an one the Court wiil "award both imprisonment and fine—*to make an example to those who are as conceited as himself.*"

True genius is ever independent, we all know, of the laws and restraints which bind the souls and consciences of common people. Originality is so rare a virtue, that it is painful to see it go astray. But we are afraid that Mr. Richardson and Mr. Dugle leading each other have both fallen into the ditch. It positively grieves us, so grandly novel is their method of doing justice, to see blemishes in it. It is ever the fate of genius to be misappreciated. Galileo got into the hands of Inquisitors. Mr. Dugle has fallen into those of Mr. Anstey. The symmetry of his conception has been marred by a pitiless Court of Appeal. Mr. Justice Couch has positively quashed the conviction and the sentence of this great creature, and has probably thereby nipped in the bud the aspirations of some village Justinians, ambitious of publishing a thousand "Novels."

Yet, unfeignedly sorry as we are for the humiliation of the two worthy judges of Ahmednuggur, we must not lose sight of the case of the victim of their misguided philanthrophy. For, laudable as it is to indulge in a general hostility to conceit and arrogance, six weeks' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, commutable to a fortnight's more gaol, is perhaps a remedy open to the objection of severity; especially where the contumacious offender, after daring to appeal, was by Mr. Richardson's especial order, as we are credibly informed, subjected to the odious indignity of fetters, and the ignominy of sweeping out the dust and cobwebs from Mr. Richardson's Cutcherry.

But let us recall to our readers' recollections what this audacious and recalcitrant Sheristedar had been doing to subject himself to this painful punishment. He was guilty of the unpardonable offence of being in the right, when his official superiors were in the wrong. The facts were fully entered into in Mr. Anstey's able speech which we reported on Saturday. We will therefore only just glance at them. Somebody named Lewis Cabral, probably owing a grudge to the Shemistedar, wrote to the City Fouzdar to complain that he, the Sheristedar, had concealed in his house a Government Peon, who was acting there as a private servant. Thereupon the artful Mr. Richardson wrote to suggest that the Sheristedar's house should be searched, not, strange to say, for a peon but "with a view to ascertain '*if any warrants, applications, or other records of Government are therein concealed.*'" Now this occurred at the time of the Hoolee festival, and the Police Magistrate's office was closed, so, not being able to grant a warrant in due form, that sapient functionary (who has since been appointed superintendent of Police in Bombay, thought he might enforce the Judge's wish in an irregular way, by endorsing upon the letter of the latter an injunction to search the house of the Sheristedar. His obedient myrmidons thereupon, armed with this informal document proceeded to poke and pry into, and ransack every corner of the Sheristedar's house, in the hope, like Mr. Micawber, that "something would turn up." It does not appear that they found anything,—but the owner of the premises getting wind of these proceedings, as he was attending to his duties in court with Mr. Richardson, became naturally solicitous about the fate of "all his pretty chickens and their dam" and asked leave to go and see what was doing at home. But old Dogberry thought he sniffed a rat. Chuckling at his acumen, he kept the poor Sheristedar's at his post, till the work of Cutcherry was over: not till then did the poor wretch get home to his rifled dove-cot, and when he did, he was naturally irate at the iniquity and illegality of the proceeding from beginning to end. He called the Magistrate's document waste-paper, which it was, and refused to have his house searched upon the doubtful authority of such a document. Aghast at his boldness, the Ahmednuggur wiseacres dragged him before the renowned Mr. R. A. Dugle on a charge of obstructing the police in the execution of their duty; and it was on the trial of this charge that this luminary, in the telling words of Mr. Anstey, "recorded a finding, which, whether in point of law or logic, is the most curious finding which was perhaps ever written by a Magistrate, Native or European, in India or elsewhere." And it was for this awful offence, transmuted, by the rhetorical alchemy of the Judge, into the still more terrible crime "of possessing an unparalleled degree of arrogance," that the punishment we have already mentioned, was recorded.

Most cordially agreeing with Mr. Justice Couch and his brother Judge "that, these facts do not constitute an obstruction," we ask whether the case does not form a curious commentary on the exorbitant pretensions lately advanced on behalf of the Civil Service, by silly and ignorant writers, to judicial infallibility. Of course the Government can do no less than take immediate action to remove Messrs. Richardson and Dugle to some more congenial sphere, where they may exercise their inventive ingenuity with less danger to the public, and, we hope, more profit to themselves. Mr. Dugle will probably get more kicks than halfpence, and Mr. Richardson, we shall in all likelihood, find shortly on the Bench of the High Court, where he will not be able to indulge, at any rate, a playful fancy to imprison any one who may happen to differ with him in opinion. But how many will still remain behind capable of doing the same sort of astounding injustice? There must be thousands of cases in which the litigants or prisoners are either too poor, too friendless, or too ignorant to appeal, and really it is a frightful thing to contemplate, that in the remote jungles there may be a hundred Richardsons and Dugles armed with authority to work their wills on the enormous population of the interior, almost without control, without any practical supervision. As we know that "Cucullus non facit Monachum" so have the wretched Mofussilites better cause to complain that the Bench need not make the sitter thereon a Judge.

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HOW are the mighty fallen! The public of Bombay will be surprised to learn that the Khojas of Aga Khan's party have, since Mr. Forjett resigned his appointment as Commissioner of Police, instituted three actions for damages against him on account of the aid he gave the reforming Khojas in obtaining admission to the Jamatkhana, and yesterday Sir Joseph Arnould granted a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Forjett, who will appear in Court to day to meet his accusers. Of course, the prosecution begun by the Khojas is merely malicious, as Mr. Forjett had ample warrant in his official position for whatever he did.

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AT length, says the *Madras Times*, "a reply has been received by the Local Government to their letter dated the 10th June 1863, requesting the sanction of the Government of India to a scheme by which the Madras Government desires to provide suitable training, at an annual cost of about one lakh of Rupees, for the Junior Civil Servants of that Presidency, who may elect for the Judicial branch of the Public Service. We now learn that, after a very careful consideration of the subject, the Governor General in Council has come to the conclusion that the proposals of the Madras Government do not offer any such advantages, as would justify their adoption at the heavy cost of public money which they would entail. In communicating this decision, the Supreme Government observes that there has not been yet sufficient time to judge of the effects of the Rule lately introduced for giving a legal education to Junior Civil Servants before their admission into the Service, and of making them acquainted with the practice of the Civil and Criminal Courts at home;—also that there are other measures relating to the education of the Junior Civil Servants now under the consideration of the Government of India;—and finally that a Bill is before the Council of the Governor General, which, if passed into Law, will create a class of Judicial appointments, to which it is thought that Junior Civil Servants may be advantageously nominated after they shall have been employed for some time in the offices subordinate to the office of Zillah Magistrate and Collector."

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THE Secretary of State for India has, says the same journal, informed the local Government, that he is of opinion that, as a general rule, any extension of a Chaplain's furlough should only be granted by the local Government: and he request that it may be notified to any Chaplain of the Madras establishment, who may hereafter apply for one of the authorized portions of furlough, that should he wish for an extension of such furlough while in England, his application must be addressed to the local Government.

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THE *Hurkaru* hears that, on the application of the Judge of the Small Cause Court of the Town of Bombay, the Local Government has proposed to increase the salary of the said Judges on the ground that to secure the services of able and experienced lawyers to preside in the Court, a liberal and sufficient remuneration appears to be necessary. "The salary of the First Judge is to be increased from Rs. 1,500 to Rs, 2,300 per mensem, that of the Second, from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500, and the salary of the Third Judge from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 per mensem. The Government of India has sanctioned the above-mentioned proposition, subject, however, to the approval of the Secretary of State. The Governor General in Council has also observed that the sanction of the State Secretary to the proposed arrangement is absolutely necessary before it can be made permanent, as the Government will have to make similar arrangements in the Small Cause Court in the other Presidency Towns, if applied for by the Judges thereof, and thus increase the general expenditure of the State."

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

CANNANORE, 11TH APRIL.

Steamer *Kurrachee* anchored from Colombo,

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

*Special for the "Bombay Gazette."*

LONDON, 25TH MARCH.

Latest dates from America, New York 12th.

No important movements, but there are indications of an early resumption of operations in Virginia, Tennessee, and Louisiana.

Sherman has reached Vicksburg.

Confederates hold Turner's Hill.

Bombardment of Fort Powell, Mobile, continues.

Grant and Meade have had a consultation.

The bombardment of Duppell continues.

Fredericia vigorously bombarded on the 20th; Allies have since withdrawn.

It is asserted that a Conference assembles immediately.

Lords Aberdeen and Ashburton dead.

Fair Dhollera, guaranteed on the spot, 20d. Market dull.

7 lb. 40 in. Shirtings, 17s. nominal.

## THE PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPH.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

BUSHIRE, 25TH MARCH.

THE completion of this great work is very near at hand, and any day we may expect news from England in a few days, in place of intelligence three weeks old.

By the return of the *Semiramis*, with the empty cable-ship *Tweed* in tow, I am enabled to inform you that the sub-marine cable has been most successfully laid as far as Bushire, and that the expedition is to start for Fao in the Euphrates, where the sub-marine cable gives place to a land line, in a day or two. Nothing could have been more satisfactory than the progress of the work thus far. The expedition left Bombay Harbour on the 21st January, on the 4th of February the Indian end of the first section of cable was landed from the *Kirkham* at Guadur where the land line from Kurrachee ceases; on the 5th of February the *Kirkham* had paid out all her cable and during that night the end of her piece was spliced on to that on board the *Marian Moore* off Ras Mundanee on the Mekran Coast of Beloochistan; the *Marian Moore* continued the work past Cape Jask, across the Gulf of Oman, that is from the Persian to the Arabian Coast—and up to the head of Malcolm's Inlet which is separated from a corresponding Inlet running in from the Persian Gulf by a narrow rocky Isthmus only about half a mile wide; this Inlet is called Elphinstone's and the Isthmus which separates it from Malcolm's Inlet is called by the natives Muklub; from the head of Malcolm's Inlet the cable is carried across Muklub in a trench to Elphinstone's Inlet where it is again landed on a small island on which the repeating station has been fixed. This is to be called Elphinstone Island.

We imagine that the popular notion is that telegraph stations are only established where there is a sufficient population to pay for doing so by increasing the traffic, and that otherwise telegraphic communication might be continued in an uninterrupted chain round the world. This is a mistake. In actual working it is found that there is a loss in speed if it be attempted to pass an electric current through much more than four hundred miles of continuous wire: consequently it is necessary to have stations at about that distance apart, to allow of the messages being started *de novo* by a fresh current of electricity; just as on the journey by rail from London to Liverpool the steam engine requires a fresh supply of water at Rugby, Crewe, &c. Of course, when possible, the repeating stations for the telegraph, just as the watering places for the steam engine, are placed where they may afford additional convenience to the public; but sometimes, as in the present instance, both objects cannot be combined: it was necessary to have a station between Guadur and Bushire, but it was not easy to find any place which is likely to appreciate telegraphic facilities, and therefore it was determined to take the shortest route to Bushire and to fix the repeating station as nearly as possible mid-way.

The nearest route lies across the promontory called Mussendom which runs out in a north easterly direction from the Arabian Coast, and this happens also to be about mid-way between the two points mentioned. At first it was intended to fix the station on the promontory itself, that is on the narrow Isthmus which connects two wider portions; and, indeed, the tents were actually pitched there for a few weeks, but it was found desirable to secure a position less open to intrusion from the wild and rapacious inhabitants of the district, and luckily such a spot is afforded by a small lime-stone island in the centre of a large rocky basin into which Elphinstone's Inlet expands at that part where the Isthmus (Muklub) separates it from Malcolm's Inlet. To this Island all the employes with their tents and stores were removed, and when the excellent permanent building, which has been designed by Colonel Stewart (*the Director General of the Government Telegraph to India*) has been completed, the Elphinstone station will be as compact and secure as could be desired. It is rather a drawback that good water can be obtained only from a distance, but even this want, which a few years ago would have formed an insuperable objection to the place, is considered of little moment, as a condensing apparatus is to be erected immediately which will supply an abundance of the limpid fluid in a state as near as possible to absolute purity; while an ice-making machine, with which the station is also supplied, will go far to render bearable the intense heat which we fear must be anticipated during the hot season. Were ices less perishable articles, or could they be sent by telegraph, I can imagine that Gunter would contract for a daily supply made from the waters of the Persian Gulf to be sold to ardent admirers of Lalla Rookh (the Island of Salami mentioned in that poem is only a few miles from Elphinstone Island). As I have already mentioned, the inhabitants of this district are a very wild set: almost their only property seems to consist of fishing boats of a very quaint construction, and a few miserable goats which the sterile nature of the place would lead one to imagine must have learned to subsist upon lime-stone rock, since a few stunted trees are the only representatives of the vegetable kingdom. The dwellings of the inhabitants are built almost entirely of loose stones of which there is an abundance in the neighbourhood; they are generally about seven or eight feet high, with flat roofs covered with mud; the interior of one which was visited by some members of the expedition was divided into two apartments, one of which seemed to be reserved for the females and children; though the ladies assisted their lords in doing honour to the visitors; that is, they came out from their own apartment and sat by themselves in the main room, but did not attempt to take any part in the conversation; the upper half of their faces was covered with a veil or screen similar to that worn in Egypt. The only ornaments in the house were some very coarse pieces of crockery-ware—probably brought to the neighbouring town of Kussub by some of the trading buggalows from Bombay, and a great number of empty claret, beer, whisky, and brandy bottles which the owner of the house had bagged on board the ships of the expedition; evidently the greatest store was set on the bottles with the brightest labels, for Basses' and Tennant's brands figured in the most conspicuous positions, while an "Old Tom" bottle, with a picture of that noble animal in all the glory of red, green, and gold was as much a source of pride to its fortunate possessor as a buhl cabinet or a set of Sevres China to a European collector of articles of *virtu*. In this stone hut, surrounded by wild-looking hosts, the Englishmen were invited to partake of Arab hospitality; that is, a large dish of dates—a feast for a dozen men—and some very objectionable water were placed before them; happily the system of pressing which kind maiden aunts pursue towards their nephews and nieces at birth and Christmas-day feasts is not in vogue among the Arabs, and they were satisfied that their intention was appreciated when their visitors had just tasted what was put before them. One of the visitors happened to be the Doctor attached to Colonel Stewart's Staff, and as soon as the Arabs heard that he was a *Hakeem Sahib*, they called together the halt, the maimed, and the blind—the latter, by the way, are almost as numerous here as in Egypt, though apparently not from the same frightful disease—and he must needs prescribe for them all of course; even in the cases which were capable of relief, little could be done at a single visit, and as his stock of medicines would scarcely admit of opening a public dispensary, he was heard to say something about having a large supply of bread pills made, which, I believe, the compounder had orders to distribute *ad libitum* to all applicants. I always thought doctors to be humbugs: have we not here proof positive of the correctness of this opinion? Why, this Doctor must be worse than Professor Holloway, for that gentleman gives his dupe at least a little colocynth, or scammony, or aloes, or something equally potent and nasty, so that they may have no doubts about their being actually under treatment. But, to speak seriously, I think that the doctor's suggestion, that a public dispensary should be opened by the apothecary in medical charge of the Elphinstone Island station, is worthy of consideration; next to actual gain, nothing is more likely to secure the good will of the Arabs for our people than assistance during sickness; and I believe that the benefits of medical skill would be more than usually palpable among these people, as the Medico says that very many of the cases of blindness which presented themselves might have been prevented, while others are quite capable of relief.

But I have not space to dwell further upon the local peculiarities of Mussendom, a place which, sterile and desolate as it is, would yet afford ample materials for a very interesting description, which should touch upon its geological structure, its grand and imposing views, and the manners and customs of its inhabitants, besides many other points. Perhaps one of the telegraph officers may help to relieve the tedium of his leisure hours by pursuing these enquiries and laying the results before the public.

But as yet our account of the expedition has only got half way to Bushire, where the *Semiramis* left it when she turned back with the *Tweed*.

It was on the 7th of February that the further end of the first section was landed at Mussendom, and Colonel Stewart then knew that he could not expect the *Tweed* and *Assaye* with the further sections for about six weeks. During that interval he, with Sir Charles Bright and Colonel Disbrowe (the Political Agent at Muscat, who had gone up to Mussendom to carry on any necessary negotiations with the Arabs) paid a visit to the Imaum of Muscat—long a firm ally of the English—and obtained a renewal of the promise which he had already given, that whereever the telegraph passes through his territory it shall be under his special protection. His Highness's good will is a matter of considerable importance, as the only place where the cable is much exposed to human violence is where it crosses the Isthmus at Mussendom, and Mussendom belongs to Muscat. It is said that the Sultan is so much interested in the success of the undertaking that he speaks of paying a visit to Mussendom in person to see that his subjects are giving all the assistance in their power: at any rate, I hear that a letter which he requested Colonel Stewart to convey to them produced a most marked improvement in their behaviour, which certainly offered ample room for it.

Colonel Stewart having returned from Muscat and seen all the arrangements on the island completed so far as they can be at present, and the two cable ships having arrived, the further laying of the cable was recommenced on the afternoon of the 18th of March. First one end of the section of cable on board the *Tweed* was landed and taken up to the officer on the island: then the *Zenobia* took the *Tweed* in tow, and, steaming out of the Inlet, crossed the Persian Gulf to the Persian side, and took her course for Bushire, the *Tweed* paying out the cable as she went along at the rate of about five knots an hour. Sir Charles Bright of course superintended the work on board the *Tweed*, though the fact is that his prior arrangements were so perfect, and every part of the machinery in such thorough working order, not to speak of the able management of the details by his staff, that to a looker on the cable seemed almost to pay itself out. Is it not always the case, that the more perfect the performance of any operation, the less attention does it attract, because the smoothness, regularity, and precision which are really the result of immense practice and care convey the idea of ease and absence of difficulty? However, there was one thing which could not fail to strike the most unobservant as one of the greatest wonders of the nineteenth century, and that was that persons in a ship in the centre of the Persian Gulf could speak without ten minutes delay to others in Kurrachee and Bombay, and that, almost at the same moment that the readers of the *Bombay Gazette* were learning from our pages the news from Europe, the members of Colonel Stewart's expedition were reading the same off Bushire.

On the 21st, all the cable on board the *Tweed* had been expended, and the ships, the *Tweed* and *Assaye*, towed by the *Zenobia* and *Coromandel*, anchored off a place called "The Ass's Ears," about forty miles from Bushire, while the end of the *Tweed's* section was spliced to the beginning of the *Assaye's*. The following night, or, rather, early on the morning of the 23rd, the *Assaye* continued the work into Bushire Roads, and when the *Semiramis* left, the shore end for the Bushire repeating station was in process of being landed.

From the commencement of the cable laying at Gwadur to the landing of the shore end at Bushire not a single hitch had occurred, nor had the weather on any occasion been otherwise than propitious for the work; indeed, during the greater part of the time, the sea, to use a conventional expression, was as smooth as a millpond.

The only thing to be regretted so far, and happily that is no longer a source of anxiety, is that Colonel Stewart's health was for some time anything but good—indeed he was more or less confined to his couch for about a fortnight; those who have had opportunities of watching him say that nothing else could be expected from the excessive fatigue to which he subjects himself by day and night when he is able to move at all. He is not content with *directing* what is to be done; but, in literal obedience to the maxim *If you want a thing well done, do it yourself*, he looks after the minutest details. On this occasion, at least, his doing so must have been more the result of habit than necessity, for in every department he has able assistants as regards the actual laying of the cable; he can, of course, have no anxiety while it is under the direction of Sir Charles Bright, and for the arrangement of the stations—which in such an out-of-the-way part of the world is by no means an early task—he has the able assistance of Mr. Walton who, I hear, is to be Superintendent of the whole of this part of the Telegraph to India. Having already mentioned Colonels Goldsmid and Disbrowe as accompanying the expedition, I need not say that Colonel Stewart has the most valuable advice and assistance in any political questions which arise. At any rate, Colonel Stewart is now quite well again and able to go about as usual, though his friends have found it necessary to disuade him from any excessive exertion.

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF MARCH 18.

THE P. & O. Steamer *Salsette*, Captain King, with the Overland Mail of the above date, arrived in harbour last night at 12 o'clock. She left Suez on the 29th of March at 6-15 P.M., and Aden on the 6th of April. The following is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

*From Aden.*—Captain Holberton; Sallay Mahomed; and John Wilson.

*From Suez.*—Mr. Blackstone; Madame Dalliard; and Mr. Cornes.

*From Marseilles.*—Major Grant; Captain Cowper; Messrs. Somerville, Scott, Oswald, Norman, Lidbetter, Steel; Mrs. Hoare and infant; Mrs. Gordon.

*From Southampton.*—Captain Clarke; Lieut. and Mrs. Bell, Lieut. Bigsby; Lieut. Barker, R. E.; Ensign Lovert; Mrs. Heyland and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Robinson; Mr. and Mrs. Bradley; Messrs. Becke, Morgan, Trippett, Edwin, Smith, Taylor, J. Freeman, Sharpe, Gill, Dale, Nimmao, Stevenson, G. Cox, J. Daniel, Thomas Smith, F. Hately, F. A. Clarke, Collins, Shaw, Barker, Cuffe, Greene, A. F. Curtis, D. Davidson, J. Napier, G. Bruce, H. Napier, H. Ingham, J. McLeith, J. Dewey, John Weaver, Muncherjee Cama, Merwanjee Jejeebhoy, Furdoonjee Colah, Dhunjee Ruttongur, and F. N. Mahomed.

The following vessels was at Suez :—P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Rangoon*, for Calcutta, and the Messageries Imperiales Steamers *Tigre* and *Gamboge*.

The *Benares*, with the homeward mail of the 29th March, wass passed off Cape Anthony at half-past six in the morning of the 5th inst.

### HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

A motion, by Mr. Fortescue, for certain papers connected with the Crawley court-martial has been negatived in the House of Commons. Lord Chelmsford has, consequently, withdrawn his motion respecting Sir W. Mansfield in the House of Lords.

Austria and Prussia have officially explained their advance into Jutland, proposed an armistice, and declared themselves ready to enter into a Conference for the restoration of peace. The answer of Denmark to the proposal of a Conference has not yet been received.

The movements of the armies in America are unimportant, and involve reverses on both sides in different places. General Meade has made a forward movement, but merely for a temporary purpose. Gold at New York had reached a premium of 61½.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys has issued a diplomatic note indicating the readiness of France to support the efforts of England to promote peace.

The Prussians are continuing their operations at Duppel and in Jutland. They are about to impose a tax on the corn of the landed proprietors in Jutland.

The infant son of the Prince and Princess of Wales was baptised, with the names of Albert Victor Christian Edward, on the 10th March in the presence of the Queen, the King of the Belgians, and the other illustrious personages.

Popular demonstrations have been made at Verona in honour of the King of Italy.

An important change in the Italian ministry is spoken of.

Fresh conflicts have taken place at Rome between the French troops and the Papal soldiery.

The Archduke Maximilian, and the Archduchess, after a short visit to London, have departed for Belgium.

A sanguinary engagement has taken place between the Poles and Russians. The Polish chief Bossak is said to be completely hemmed in by superior forces.

A discussion has taken place in the House of Commons on the alleged complicity of Mr. Stansfeld in the plots of Mazzini, resulting in a majority of 10 in Mr. Stansfeld's favour.

A motion for the abolition of flogging in the army has been rejected in the House of Commons by a majority of 3.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg, representing other German Powers, has had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon to urge the recognition of the Duchies.

The people of Jutland have manifested strong feelings of opposition to the German army.

The Federal Diet has postponed the cecession question at the request of Austria and Prussia.

The subject of Federal enlistments in Ireland has been discussed in Parliament. Government has no proof of such enlistment.

A bill for abolishing the religious tests required at Oxford University preliminary to the degree of Master of Arts, has been read a second time in the House of Commons.

The house of M. Garnier Pages has been visited by the police in Paris, and his friends dispersed. There has been much commotion arising from the elections.

Sir Rowland Hill has retired from the Post-office in consequence of ill-health, and has been awarded by Government a pension of £2,000 a year. Mr. John Tilley has been appointed his successor.

An awful calamity has occurred near Sheffield through the bursting of the Bradfield reservoir, by which upwards of half-a-million of property and between 200 and 300 lives have been lost.

Great opposition is making in the city of London to the proposed metropolitan railways.

The King of Bavaria is dead. The English Court has gone into mourning.

Mr. Surtees, Conservative, has been elected for Hertfordshire.

The Berwick Election Committee have reported that Mr. Cargill had been duly elected.

A new writ has been issued for Armagh, in the room of Mr. Close.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week :—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: Captain R. B. Burton, Retired List, Bengal Army—Lieutenant H. Macsween, Royal (Bengal) Engineers—Major James Tennant, Retired List, Madras Army—Major J. E. Glynn, Retired List, Madras Army—Major James Mungavin, Retired List, Bombay Army—Colonel J. J. Underwood, Retired List, Madras Army—Major-General Edward Harvey—Mr. H. W. Reeves—Captain Charles Boddam Stockdale, R.N.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 17.

### OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

Captain Jervis asked the Secretary of State for India when he would be prepared to state to the House the measure he proposed to adopt in order to remedy the grievances of the officers of the Indian army, stated by the "Royal Commission on Memorials of Indian Officers" to have arisen by departures from the assurances given by Parliament.

Sir C. Wood said the measures to be adopted required great consideration, because they would affect not only the officers of the Indian army but the officers of the line serving in India; but he hoped to be able after Easter to lay on the table the copy of a despatch to be sent to India explaining the measures which would be adopted.

### THE INDIAN BUDGET.

MR. J. B. SMITH asked the Secretary of State for India when he intended to present the Indian budget to the House; and whether, considering the importance of bringing the affairs of India under the review of Parliament, he could not arrange the Indian financial year in such a manner as to be able to present the budget in the early part of the session instead as heretofore the last week of the session to an empty and exhausted House.

Sir C. Wood said it was his intention to present the Indian budget as early as he could after the receipt of the necessary information from India. Of course it was the object of the House to have the most complete information on the subject. The budget statement in India was made in the month of April, and the Parliamentary papers were laid on the table by the 14th of May; so that, time being allowed for members to read them, the end of May, or the early part of June, was the earliest period when the Indian budget could be brought forward in that House. The financial year in India very nearly corresponded with the English financial year; and he could not see that it would be worth while to alter the whole arrangements in India in order to make in that House the financial statement in reference to India in an earlier period than usual. Such a course would, besides, very much interfere with the business of that House at a time when its attention was required for the concerns of this country.

Mr. J. B. Smith wished to know whether the right hon. gentleman would bring forward the statement in May or in August.

Sir C. Wood repeated that the financial accounts, which formed the basis of the statement, were by Act of Parliament laid on the table by the 14th of May. They had then to be printed and he apprehendd that hon. members would not wish him to make a statement on papers which they had not had time to read.

Mr. H. Baillie wished to know whether the right hon, gentleman intended to bring forward the Indian budget in the beginning of June?

Sir C. Wood said that, as far as concerned himself, he would be quite ready to make his statement at an early period after the 14th of May, when the papers would be laid on the table; but it would depend on the state of public businesf whether that would be convenient for the House.

Mr. H. Seymour did not understand the right hon, gentleman's answer, (a laugh.) He begged to ask him whether he would undertake to bring forward his Budget within 14 days after the papers had been presented.

Sir C, Wood could only repeat that personally he should be ready to do so, but that it would depend on the business of the House whether it would be in his power. (Hear, hear.)

### MEDICAL OFFICERS IN INDIA.

Mr. BAZLEY asked the Secretary for India why medical officers of her Majesty's British and Indian armies were deprived of the substantive pay of their rank in India; why medical officers of the Indian army, of 10 and 15 years' service, ranking wth captains, received when on sick furlough merely the pay of a subaltern; and when the 900 medical officers of the late Company's army, whose services were transferred to the Crown in 1857, would be informed of what their future prospects are to be as regards rank, pay, and pension.

Sir C. WOOD replied that medical officers in India were paid upon a totally different scale from medical officers in this country. The whole subject had been under the consideration of himself and council, and not long ago he stated that they were prepared with a general plan which would put things on a more satisfactory footing. Some further steps, however, required to be taken before that plan could be carried out.

### THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

Mr. Smollett asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was true that Sir Charles Trevelyan had recently proposed that all parties hereafter appointed to the Covenanted Civil Service of India, under the system of competitive examination, should be required to spend one or more years at au English university, there to acquire the habits and demeanour suitable for gentlemen who may be called upon to fill the highest positions under the Crown in her Majesty's Indian possessions; and, if so, if steps were being taken to carry into early operation Sir Charles Trevelyan's propositions.

Sir C. Wood had received no such proposal from Sir C. Trevelyan, and had no intention to take any steps to carry into effect a proposition of which he had not heard.

### THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

The allies before Duppel are reported to be keeping up a heavy fire. On the morning of March 15 the firing was directed against the Danish left wing and on the ships before Sonderborg, but with very slight results. On the 16th a very strong artillery force opened fire against the right wing, but was soon withdrawn. The bombardment of Duppel continued all day without result.

A naval battle is reported as proceeding yesterday evening between five Danish steamers and two Prussian men-of-war and several gunboats.

All the superior officials and mayors of that portion of Jutland now occupied by the allied troops have been taken to the head quarters of the enemy. This measure, it seems, is connected with the delivery of ths requisitions for supplies intended upon the inhabitants.

A rumour comes by telegraph from Hamburg that the Prince Frederick of Augustenburg was found dead in his bed at Kiel on the morning of March 16. This rumour is contradicted by another telegram from Kiel, which states that his royal highness is in perfect health.

Intelligence from Schleswig states that the allies in Jutland are in terrible consternation about a supposed determination on the part of the inhabitants to poison them. They have, therefore, it is alleged, adopted the prudent plan of eating and drinking nothing furnished by a native without compelling the native in question to perform the part of taster.

### LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Until the 12th March the market was very much depressed, and holders continuing to force their stocks, prices gave way 1½d. to 2d. per lb., and some sales were made at even a greater decline, the market being very irregular. This week, however, owing to the opinion gaining ground that peace was likely soon to be restored in Germany, a change of feeling took place, and the market has now recovered ½d. to 1d. per lb. from the lowest point. The business to arrive has been unimportant, and with the exception of China, December and January sailing at 16¾d. to 18d., scarcely any sales have been made.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 18.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight, 2s.; 30 days,' 2s. 0¼d.; Bombay, 2s. to 2s, 0¼d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 105 to 106; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 113 to 115.

Indian Five per Cents., 104¼ to 104½.

Consols for Money, 91⅝ to 91⅞; ditto, acconnt (April 8,), 91⅞ to 92.

Bank of England rate of discount stands at 6 per cent.

Money Market very easy.

Stock Markets have advanced.

Produce Markets firm. Silk more steady. Tea firm but quiet. Indigo steady. Sugar firm. Rice more wanted. Salpetre unchanged, Jute steady. Cutch 27s. per cwt. Shellac dearer.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 77s. to 84s.; good middling, 85s. to 88s.; fine middling, 89s. to 92s. per cwt. Market firm.

Linseed advancing. Calcutta, 62s. c. f. and i.; Bombay seed, 61s. 6d. Rapeseed dearer. Calcutta, 54s. 6d.; Bombay Guzerat, 62s.

Cocoa-nut-Oil declined to £38 10s. for Ceylon, and £43 for Cochin.

Metals.—Tin £112 cash for Straits; spelter, £21 10s.

Liverpool Cotton.—Middling New Orleans, 27d. per lb.; fair Broach, 21½d.; fair Dhollera, 22d. Market strong.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 17s. per piece; 8¼ lbs., Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs., 7s. 9½d. Mule twist No. 40 best seconds, 32d. per lb. Market firmer.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

| | | Received via Marseilles. | Received via Southampton. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CALCUTTA | Feb. 8 | March 14. | March 17. |
| MADRAS | „ 15 | | |
| BOMBAY | „ 14 | | |
| BURMAH | „ 2 | | |
| HONG KONG | Jan. 30 | | |
| SHANGHAI | „ 25 | | |
| CEYLON | Feb. 18 | | |
| SINGAPORE | „ 8 | | |
| PENANG | „ 10 | | |

## BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN J. T. NICHOLSON, H. M.'s 23rd Regiment N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

THE monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held in its Library Rooms, on Thursday, the 14th instant, at 4 P. M.

THE *Indus*, belonging to the P. O. Company, has brought out new boilers for the steamers *Ottawa* and *Aden*, both of which are to undergo a thorough overhaul here.

WE understand that Mr. R. H. Pinhey will probably be appointed a Judge of the High Court in place of Mr. Claudius Erskine, who is proceeding to England.

OWING to the prevailing high prices of provisions, the Rajah of Kolapore has abolished the duties upon grain and all other articles of food within his territory.

CAPTAIN D. B. YOUNG, of the Staff Corps, paymaster of the Sindh Division of the Army, has been allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

THE sufferers by the late Railway accident at the Mahim junction crossing who are lying in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, are, we are glad to be able to say, progressing very favorably, and are now considered out of danger.

ENSIGN A. C. BABINGTON, of the Bombay Army, has been allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the new furlough regulations, with permission to embark from Madras.

WE would remind all those interested in the ceremonial, that the presentation of Scholarships and Prizes to the Students of the Grant Medical College will take place this (Wednesday) evening at 5 o'clock P. M. His Excellency the Governor will preside.

THE ROBERT MONEY INSTITUTION.—A lecture will be delivered by the Rev. C. D. Du Port, M. A., on Thursday the 14th April at 6 o'clock P. M. Subject—"What is Truth." The attendance of all interested in the cause of native progress is requested.

THE following passengers proceed by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steam Ship *Coringa*, Captain Atkinson, to Kurrachee, twelve hours after the arrival of the English mail :—

Mr. Armstrong and 4 servants; Mr. Jones; Captain Cornewell, and 2 servants; Captain Campbell and 2 servants; and Colonel Hughes and 2 servants.

LIEUTENANT G. F. BRYANT, of the Bombay Native Infantry, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment of doing duty officer in the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, and his services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

WE learn from a correspondent at Surat that on Thursday last, the 7th instant, a fire took place at Randeer, near Surat, by which a number of bales of cotton were destroyed. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 50,000.

MR. WILLIAM MAIDMENT, the Compiler of this Presidency, a gentleman much respected by Government and the community at large, will succeed Mr. N. Spencer as the Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military and Naval and Ecclesiastical Departments.

GOVERNMENT has appointed a Committee, composed of Mr. N. W. Oliver and Captain Barker, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the fire which broke out on board the British ship *Cicero* in Bombay harbour on the 18th ultimo. The investigation will commence at the Fort Police Office to-morrow (Thursday) at 12 o'clock noon.

THE Government of India has ruled that the pay forfeited by European soldiers in confinement in jails will continue to be undrawn in the Military Department for those sentenced to penal servitude, and the expense of their subsistence will be borne by the jails which will have credit given to them for the profits from the labour of the convicts.

A MOFUSSIL "TIMES OF INDIA."—We cull the following full-blown flower of Indian Literature from an up-country journal. The subject of the compliment is Sir Mordaunt Wells:

"What a miracle is man!—above all this man, this compound of James Gordon Bennett and Judas Iscariot * * *. We give him a place in history between Judge Jeffries and Pontius Pilate."—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

OUR *Overland Summary* (56 columns) is now ready for delivery. It contains all the Local and General intelligence of the fortnight, and specially-written Market and Freight Reports. The *Bombay Price Current* will be published at noon to-day, and will give the latest and most accurate intelligence, specially prepared for this publication, of the Bombay Exchange, Import and Export, and Freight Markets.

WE hear that Mr. Tandy, late of the Bombay Police Force, has been appointed Police Superintendent on the G. I. P. Railway lines. The Railway now maintains a separate Police Force, and the men of the Presidency and District Police, heretofore employed on it, have been replaced by the Company's own officials. Mr. Tandy formerly belonged to the Bombay Mounted Police, and has been specially selected on account of his good conduct and aptitude for the office he now fills.

ONE of the latest rumours from the Law Courts is that Government intends to confer the powers of a Public Prosecutor on the Clerk of the Crown, giving him an increase to his salary for the additional labour which will devolve on him. It has been rumoured for some time past that the Secretary of State for India had authorized the appointment of a Public Prosecutor at each of the three Presidencies, but that the salary sanctioned is only Rs. 500 per mensem. It is only, therefore, by uniting two or three offices under one head that any one could be tempted to accept the appointment.

THE following Programme of Music to be played at Colaba, by the Band of the 28th Regiment, this evening :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March.—"Bologne" | Schmuck. |
| Waltz.—"Chants du Ceil" | Strauss. |
| Quartette (op).—"Sonambula" | Bellini. |
| Quadrille.—"International" | D'Albert. |
| Selection (op).—"Lurline" | Wallace. |
| Galop.—"Sensation" | Hird. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

COLONEL CRAWLEY IN MHOW.—Our correspondent in Mhow informs us that Colonel Crawley, who had been detained in Asseerghur by the illness of his wife, reached Mhow on the 24th ultimo, when about *twenty* of the men of the Inniskillen Dragoons turned out to cheer him. Our correspondent adds that every man would have been there had any previous intimation of his arrival been received. We wonder if the Colonel exerted himself to check this demonstration, as required by the following General Order, which was issued shortly after the Crawley Court Martial, with reference evidently, to the cheering the Colonel got on leaving the corps for England :—

"Instances having occurred of a demonstration of approbation by soldiers towards officers and non-commissioned officers on leaving their regiments, the Commander-in-Chief directs strict attention to be paid to the rule at page 420 of the Queen's Regulations, which prohibits any expression or act on the part of inferiors evincing approval or disapproval of their superiors, and His Excellency begs commanding officers will exert their influence to prevent Her Majesty's Regulations in this respect being disregarded."—*Sindian, April 6.*

THE following is a list of passengers proceeding by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, Captain Hyde, to Aden and Suez, to-morrow :—

*For Suez.*—Sirdar Dhuleep Singh and retinue; Mr. D. H. Rae; Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Gale and infant; Mr. Eames.

*For Marseilles.*—Mr. Ardaseer Cursetjee; Mr. Ardaseer Ookerjee; Mr. Sheriff Moladina; Mr. R. D. Peebles; Captain R. Bainbridge; Mr. N. Nowrojee; and Colonel Shute.

*For Southampton.*—Captain H. L. Christie; Mrs. Col. Northall; Captain and Mrs. Nicholson and infant; Lieutenant Brumley; Mr. J. R. Erring and friend; Lieutenant and Mrs. Andros, 95th Regiment; Mr. Lust and child; Miss Tower; Mr. Gow; Captain Burham; Mr. and Mrs. Bramhall; Ensign Hancock, 106th Regiment; Lieutenant Stuart, 6th Regiment; Mrs. Thompson and child; and Lieutenant Burn.

*For Alexandria.*—Mr. Thornburn; H. H. Dhuleep Sing; Mr. J. G. Thornton; Mr. Richey, C. S., and Mr. Bruce, belonging to the P. and P. Co.'s Service.

### SIGNORA CAGLIE'S SOIREE.

THE Concert given at the residence of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, by this famed *artiste*, went off with great eclat last evening. As this was Signora Caglie's first appearance before a miscellaneous audience in Bombay, we are at liberty to criticise her singing more freely than we otherwise could have done. Simply, then, we may say that she has a voice of considerable compass, and an execution both florid and cultivated. She laboured last night, however, under several disadvantages, foremost amongst which was the unsuitableness of the room in which the Concert was given. In addition to this, Signora Gemma Onorati was evidently suffering from the effects of a severe cold; and lastly, the incessant screaming of the locomotive engines in the immediate vicinity was anything but conducive of harmony. Of the five pieces set forth in the programme, Donizetti's Cavatina from *Lucia di Lammermoor*; and Bellini's famous Polacca from *Il Puritani*, were decidedly rendered the best. Both these were encored, and appeared to give great satisfaction. The trial, however, was not a fair one for Signora Caglie's voice, for the reasons we have already stated, and we hope to hear her again under more favourable circumstances. Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee deserves the thanks of the community for assisting in so good a cause as the intellectual amusement of the denizens of Bombay. On any future occasion, however, it would be as well if he forbade the circulation of "chits" announcing that refreshments in the shape of ice creams at five annas per glass, and lemonade and soda water at two annas per bottle, were to be obtained in the compound below.

### THE CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY,

As promised in our issue of yesterday, we give below the report by the Syndicate of the proceedings of the University during the past year, and the Chancellor's address on the chief features of the report, as delivered at the Convocation held in the Town Hall on the evening of Monday last, the 11th instant :—

The REGISTRAR read the following report of the Syndicate of the proceedings of the University since the last Convocation :—

MR. CHANCELLOR,—I am directed by the Syndicate to lay before your Excellency a report of the proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for conferring Degrees. It consists of the principal details of the examinations held by the University, of the number of meetings of the Syndicate and Senate, of the Acts of the Senate, and of the endowments and benefactions which have been so liberally bestowed on this University during the past year.

*A. Examination.*

I. At the Matriculation examination, 143 candidates were examined, of whom 56 passed the examination. Of these

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 17 | were from | Elphinstone College. |
| 14 | „ | Poona College. |
| 8 | „ | Elphinstone Institution. |
| 6 | „ | Surat High School. |
| 4 | „ | Poona High School. |
| 2 | „ | Ahmedabad High School. |
| 2 | „ | Poona Mission Institution. |
| 1 | „ | Free Gen. Ass. Inst., Bombay. |
| 1 | „ | Poona Engineer School. |
| 1 | „ | Private Education. |
| 56 | in all. | |

II. *First Examination in Arts.*—There were 22 candidates, of whom 16 passed the examination. Of these 12 were from Elphinstone College, and 4 from Poona College; 11 being Hindoos, 4 Parsees, and 1 a Scindhee.

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III. *Examination for B. A.*—There were 15 candidates, of whom 8 passed the examination. Of these 5 were from Elphinstone College, 2 from the Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay, and 1 from Poona College; 5 being Hindoos, and 3 Parsees.

IV. *Masters of Arts.*—There were 5 candidates, of whom 2 passed the examination. Of these 1 was from Elphinstone College, in the Branch of History and Political Economy; and 1 from Poona College, in the Branch of Sanscrit and English. They were both Hindoos.

V. *First Examination for L. M.*—There were 5 candidates, of whom 4 were Hindoos, and 1 was a Portuguese. Of these 1 passed the examination, being the Portuguese.

VI. *Examination for the Degree of L. M.*—There were three candidates, 1 a Hindoo, 1 a Parsee, and 1 a Portuguese: all three passed the examination.

All the medical students for both examinations were educated in the Grant Medical College.

### *B. Meetings of the Syndicate and Senate.*

Since the last Convocation of the University for conferring Degrees, there have been held 15 meetings of the Syndicate, and 7 meetings of the Senate.

### *C. Acts of the Senate.*

The Senate at their meetings have been chiefly engaged with discussions relative to the improvement in various respects of the University examinations. Among the alterations adopted by the Senate during the past year, the following are the most important:—

1st. The improvement of the standard for honours in Arts.

2nd. The exclusion of all but classical languages and English from all language examinations after Matriculation.

3rd. The substitution of Political Economy for Rhetoric and Criticism among the subjects of the B. A. examination.

4th. The improvement in detail of the rules for Matriculation examinations.

5th. A change in the times for holding examinations, with a view of transferring the annual Convocation for conferring Degrees from April to January.

6th. The Senate have passed rules with regard to the absence of Syndics, and with regard to the mode of electing a Registrar.

7th. They have resolved to appoint a Board of Accounts for the management of their funds.

8th. They have resolved to apply to the College of Heralds, for armorial bearings to be borne upon the University Seal.

Of the above mentioned decisions of the Senate the 2nd, 3rd, 7th, and 8th have not yet been sent up for the approval of Government.

### *D. Endowments and Benefactions.*

I. *University Buildings.*—Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, dated the 27th April 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings. This noble gift was accepted by the Senate at a Convocation held on the 18th July 1863.

II. *The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal*—Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee, Esqs., in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, dated the 27th May 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Securities, for the purpose of founding an annual gold medal, to bear the name of their father, the late Manockjee Limjee, Esquire, and to be awarded each year to the best Essay by a University student on certain prescribed subjects. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 3rd September 1863.

III. *The Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship*—Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Registrar, under date the 10th August 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit in the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 24th September 1863.

IV. *University Arms and Common Seal.*—Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to Geo. Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, Esquire, M.D., Fellow of the University, dated 24th September 1863, forwarded a donation of Rupees 1,200 to meet the expenses of a Grant of Arms to the University, and the engraving of a University Seal. This donation was accepted at a Convocation of the Senate held on the same day.

V. *The Homejee Cursetjee Prize.*—Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, dated 10th September 1863, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Securities, for the establishment of an annual prize or medal for the best English Poem by a University student. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate held on the 21st December 1863.

VI. *University Library.*—Government, in letter No. 68, General Department, dated the 16th January 1864, presented books from the India Office Library, as the *nucleus* of a University Library. This present was accepted by the Senate, with their best thanks, at a Convocation held on the 1st March 1864.

VII. *The Cursetjee Furdoonjee Professorship of Economic Science.*—Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, dated the 25th July 1863, offered to place at the disposal of the University the sum of Rs. 75,000 towards the establishment of a Professorship of Economic Science in connection with the Victoria Museum. The acceptance by the Senate of this munificent offer is deferred, pending the sanction by the Government of India of certain conditions which accompanied the offer.

VIII. *The Framjee Cowasjee Fellowship.*—Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq., in a letter to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, dated the 7th January 1864, offered to contribute the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 towards founding a Fellowship, in memory of his late grandfather Framjee Cowasjee, Esquire, to be styled the "Framjee Cowasjee Fellowship." The acceptance by the Senate of this noble offer is deferred, pending the sanction by the Government of India of certain conditions which accompanied the offer.

IX. *The Canning Fellowship.*—Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq., in a letter to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, dated the 7th January 1864, on the part of himself and the following gentlemen, viz.:—

Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.
Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.
The Honorable Juggonnathjee Sunkersett.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.
Dadabhoy Byramjee, Esq.
Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, Esq.
Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee, Esq.
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq.
Karsondass Madhowdass, Esq.
Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama, Esq.
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Camajee, Esq.
Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq.
Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Esq.
Nusserwanjee Manockjee, Esq.
Pestonjee Hormusjee Camajee, Esq.

offered to contribute the sum of Rupees 1,75,000 towards founding a Fellowship in memory of the late Earl Canning, to be styled the "Canning Fellowship." The acceptance by the Senate of this noble offer is deferred, pending the sanction by the Government of India of certain conditions which accompanied the offer.

The Chancellor then delivered the following address:—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen of the Senate,—It is matter of sincere gratification to me to find in the report you have just read, so much cause for congratulating you on the progress made by the University during the past year. The number of Matriculations (56) is still small as compared with the other Universities, and considering how many of these were prepared at the Colleges which ought to reserve their teaching for students already matriculated, it seems clear that the High Schools are not as yet fully adequate to their proper task of supplying the University with students sufficiently grounded and advanced. Some particular schools show a marked improvement over last year, especially the Surat High School which sent up 6 successful candidates, and I trust that if your finances allow of our giving such a staff as the Director General of Public Instruction desires, for all High Schools others will be found to emulate that of Surat. I regret to see no admissions this year from the Parsee Proprietary School. I am told that some improvements have lately taken place in its management which it is hoped will produce a better result hereafter, but I would beg to repeat to the Manager of the Institution what I said last year, that, as the only entirely self-supported school, as filled mainly with the children of our richest native merchants we should look to the Proprietary School as a model to all after High Schools, and I trust the Proprietors will not rest contented as they have done hitherto with providing a merely commercial education for young men whose future position in life demands the liberal education of gentlemen. I am glad to see among the B. A.'s 2 pupils of the Free General Assembly's Institution. They are I believe the first B. A's. who have been trained at any but Government Institutions, and the University and Government must equally rejoice at and congratulate the Institution on such success. I also offer a special welcome to the 3 Parsee gentlemen who have this year graduated as B. A's: the first I believe of their race. The spell once broken I feel sure they will not be again left far behind in the honourable competition for University distinction. Their friends of whom they have so many now in England will tell them that unless they add to the power of riches the power of knowledge they cannot hope to stand on a par with the commercial classes of England, nor like them to deserve and obtain a really influential share of the Government of their own country. It is a gratifying circumstance that one of the candidates for the M. A. Degree went up and passed in Sanscrit, and that 4 of those examined for what would be called at Oxford the "Little-go" passed I am told a very creditable examination in Latin. I made particular enquiry as to whether there had been any relaxation of the standard at the examinations this year, and I was glad to be assured that there had not. I trust the University will ever maintain the determination it has hitherto shown to allow no desire for an early increase of numbers, to tempt her to open her gates to an inferior grade of scholars. As far as I can judge, all the changes made during the past year have rather had a tendency in the opposite direction, and I trust that Mr. Erskine, whom I should have been glad to have seen among us to-day had his health permitted him, will carry from these shores the conviction that the great principle for which he always contended and which has been so well maintained by his successor in the office of Director General of Public Instruction, is not likely to be departed from in this University.

In any other assembly than this I could dwell on the noble liberality of those to whom during the past year the University has been indebted for numerous benefactions, remarkable alike for their princely amount and for the judicious selection of the conditions which accompany the gift. But I shall best consult the feelings of the benefactors by confining myself to a general expression of the gratitude of the University and to noting one feature which is common I believe to all the benefactions, and that is the simple unostentatious manner in which the gift has been tendered for the acceptance of the University. The tender was often made through the Government partly perhaps from a traditionary feeling that the Government is a sort of general Trustee for all great public Funds, and partly from a natural difficulty in separating the Government from an Institution originally founded and endowed by the Government and in the success of which the Government take so lively an interest. But there could not have been a more entire absence of any parade or self-seeking. One of the most munificent benefactors of the University has been a gentleman well known to me indeed by his high repute as one of the ablest and most successful of our great merchants. But personally known to me only at a single interview to which I invited him, that I might myself express to him my sense of the obligations under which he had placed the University. These gifts were not legacies, given when a man can no longer himself enjoy the wealth he leaves behind him. They are gifts by men in the full enjoyment of life and keenly alive to all the pleasures that life and fortune can give, but living among you in a simple unostentatious fashion, and setting to the younger members of their community as good an example of steady application to business and unaffected plainness in habitations, dress, and manners, as they set to all India in the princely munificence of their benefactors. It is the manner and the objects—much more than the princely amount of these benefactions—which makes me sanguine that they may be regarded as indications of the same spirit which moved the merchant princes of the middle ages in Europe, and that Arts and Learning may find in the commerce of Bombay the same enlightened patronage which has formed the permanent glory of Florence and Venice. Two of the foundations are further intended to bear the names of two men whose memory will, I trust, not be soon forgotten in this University. Many of the elder members of the Senate will join me in recognising the fitness of such a monument to my valued friend the late Framjee Cowasjee, a man not less remarkable for his effective support of education, and of every judicious project of native improvement, than for his genuine originality and sturdy independence of character. I dare not trust myself to say all I would of the fitness of the tribute paid to Lord Canning. But I believe that the honour thus done his memory under circumstances which render that power like a verdict of history, will be deeply felt by all Indian and English statesmen who loved India as he loved her, though they may not be able to devote, as he did, their lives and their labors to her service. I would notice more especially the tendency of some of the foundations to encourage the study of Law, for of all studies which can be appropriately grafted on an University course there is probably none which is likely to produce such important results than the study of Law. A great experiment is, as you all know, now going on in India. In the course of little more than a single generation within the memory, in fact, of men now living, many nations each containing millions of people of diverse races and religions have passed under the sway of the Sovereigns of England. Diverse in every other respect there was this one feature common to all, that in no one nation from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin was there any Court of Justice such as we have been for centuries used to in Europe, that is to say open and accessible to all men, dependant on no man, and professing, however imperfectly, to administer to all, impartial justice according to our known body of Laws. I do not say that substantial justice was not often practically administered in native States, in a manner which rendered it as accessible to all as it would be in many countries in Europe. In some parts of India the private character of the Sovereign, or the usages which had descended from former ages, gave substantial security for persons and property. But certainly India in the 18th century would never have struck a traveller, as we are told it did in the 14th century, as remarkable for the just and equal administration of the law, and I cannot call to mind any single instance in which any nation of modern India could boast of regular courts of justice, possessing the characteristics I have described, as open to all, independent of all external authority, and professing to administer to all alike our known and uniform body of law. Whenever the British Government succeeded to the Sovereignty this defect was one of the first which it strove to remedy. From the very nature of things it was often impossible to do more than to provide the most just and upright men the Government could obtain who knew something of the language and people, and leave them to administer justice as best they could with no other guide than the light of their own conscience and reason. Even this was a considerable step because, however imperfect the machinery the men employed belonged to a race which has an almost superstitious veneration for law, and had been trained to guide their conduct by habitual reference either to written and authoritative rule and regulation or to well known and undoubted usage. But the British Government was never content with this, no considerable province was ever annexed to the British Empire without some attempt being made to introduce some sort of written and systematic code of law and practice, within a few years after the province became an integral portion of British India. In many cases, as in the Elphinstone Code of 1827 which for so many years was the Mofussil Law of the Presidency, the system administered was as generally was by upright and conscientious men, was proved in practice to be well adapted to the transition state of a country where written authoritative law had been long unknown. But neither did the British Government rest content with this. Many years ago under the administration of Lord William Bentinck to whom India owes so much, a commencement was made of the gigantic work of drawing up codes of Law and procedure, for all India. The best intellects which England and India could furnish were engaged for many years on the task. Some of the most important portions of the criminal code, and the procedure codes have only within the last few years become law. I can speak from personal observation of the labor of those employed. Sir Barnes Peacock and Mr. Harington, the one in some respects the greatest English Lawyer who ever sat on an Indian Bench—the other vindicating an hereditary title to the fullest knowledge of Indian Law are at this moment on their way homeward, worn with labors of which the preparation of these codes, has been the greatest and the longest continued, and they will I hope long be spared to aid still further in the completion of the great work of so many of the best years of their lives. It has been sometimes supposed that these codes were intended or at least destined to deprive you of the advantage which you in all the Presidency cities of India so justly prize, of an administration of English Law, by men trained as our English judges are. I can safely say that nothing was further from the intention of those who framed and passed the codes, I believe nothing can be further from the probable result. The intention certainly was to do at once and on system for India what has been the aim of our great masters of law in England for generations past, to embody our law and practice into written systematic codes, but in every case the guiding principles of law and practice were intended to be those of English law and practice; and in treating our lawyers and judges the model before our legislators have ever been that body of lawyers which gives to England a constant succession of judges of whom every Englishman is so justly proud. Nor can I doubt that the desired result will follow in due time. It is no light task which the English Government set before itself to provide laws and suitable tribunals to administer them, to so many millions of men; for you must remember that such tribunals as the British Government proposes, require not only a judge to sit on the bench, but a trained bar and a knowledge of the general principles of the law, and practice of the tribunals, very widely diffused among the community at large. It is in this direction that we may hope the University will prove here as valuable as Universities have been in every country in Europe, as giving that kind of intellectual and moral training without which the most accurate knowledge of the mere letter of the law will fail to make a good lawyer, in our English sense of the word. On the other hand I believe that in the profession of the law, the scholars of this University will find as do their brethren in Europe, a most congenial and useful field for their talents improved and stimulated by University training. I hope that many of them will avail themselves of the aid so liberally offered them by the benefactors of the University to travel and perfect them-selves in our great practical English schools of Law. They will therefore be struck, as early travellers from our own country used to be struck in India, by the spectacle of a whole people among whom the law is paramount. But more than this they will find themselves welcomed as members of a brotherhood which is at once the most liberal in the admission of members, and the most strict in exacting from them such conduct as is consistent with a profession of which Law is the exclusive study. And this brings me to note that during the past as during former years, several of the foundations connected with the University have indicated an appreciation on the part of the founders of the great advantages of foreign travel as a part of University Education. I believe that in every country whose condition in matters of Education can be likened to that of India in the present day the thirst for foreign travel has ever been one of the peculiarities most strongly marked in the educated youths whose intellect is beginning to be stirred by a consciousness that all knowledge is not comprehended in the teaching of a single master, and that it cannot be grasped by one who never quits the limits of a hermit's cell. If you look at the picture drawn by our greatest living poet of him who, from the earliest ages of classical lore, down to the present time, has stood the type of practical experience and wisdom, you will find the insatiable passion for travel as for knowledge marked as the one characteristic which age and years could not obliterate or satisfy. At the time when our present system of modern European education was yet in its infancy no scholar ever dreamt of aspiring to eminence, till he had not only acquired by reading, all the learning within his reach, but had seen the manners of many races in the cities wherein they dwelt, and had exercised his own intellect in personal contact with all that he could reach of the great and wise in other countries. This passion for foreign travel has gone on increasing among all the advancing nations of Europe, down to the present day. Among the under-graduates of our own Universities there are few destined to hold a high place in academical honours, who do not habitually either travel as far and as often as their means will allow without serious interruption of their studies, or who look forward to be enabled to travel as one of the best rewards which can follow some temporary pause in the labour of learning. I think we see around us many reasons for hoping that in this respect there is a movement going on in the awakening intellect of India, which, in fact, has marked the dawn of a new era of civilisation in every age of which we have any record. It may be necessary to wait with patience till the prejudices which prevent the gratification of this most natural and wholesome form of education shall be counted among the things of the past; but it would be an insult to the intellect of India at this period to suppose that many years can elapse before men will think with something like incredulity that it was ever seriously contemplated to treat as outcastes men who had sought to improve their minds by foreign travel. In this as in many other respects the Parsees have shown themselves worthy to lead their fellow-countrymen and scores of your fellow townsmen are now living and laboring in England, drinking in, as they walk the streets on their daily avocations, knowledge as valuable in its way as any that they could derive from books and quite unattainable by any man who never stirs from his own native province. I trust that we shall not long be able to count travellers of other races by units, every religious and domestic objection which ingenuity could raise has now been dissipated and the educated youth of this part of India must be well aware that if they would save themselves from the contempt of their fellow scholars in every other civilized country of the Universe they will talk and think of no other obstacle to foreign travel than such as the benefactions lately made to this University for the benefit of its poorer scholars are intended to remove. You have been often reminded that the object of a University would be very imperfectly attained if it did not in some sense separate its members from the general crowd of learners around them and stamp them with a character peculiarly its own: this is in fact a part of the work of every great place of education, and any one versed in the social peculiarities of Englishmen can tell with some approach to certainty at which of our great public Schools or Universities any man with whom he associates was educated. I cannot doubt that here as elsewhere similar results must follow similar causes, and I would wish in this as in every thing else that you should set the best models before you, and that you who in time to come will be looked on as the founders of whatever character the University is to bear should consider betimes the immense importance of a correct standard in manners as well as in weightier matters. I would urge this with the stronger emphasis on all the undergraduates and younger members of the University, because the results must come by an impulse from within. It cannot be impressed, however much it may be modified by action from without. No course of study, however elevated, no distinctions of separate buildings or peculiar costumes, though all tending to the same end, can avail much unless there be among yourselves the spirit to create a standard for your own guidance in all minor morals distinct from and higher than that of men who do not belong to so honoured an institution. You can hardly doubt what answer I would give to any question as to what standard I would prescribe—when a mighty Emperor who a few short years ago was reckoned one of the ablest as well as one of the most powerful potentates of Modern Europe, desired to describe his wish to discuss matters with perfect frankness and confidence, he said he wished to discuss them "as an English gentleman," and he used an English word to express a character not peculiar to any country or race—but which his sagacious observation had shown him plays in England a more important part than in any other country in the world. He had there seen that the character may exist apart from riches, from lineage, or from social rank, from learning or from talent, without one or other of which it is rarely seen in other societies. He had observed, too, that it is the large proportion of gentlemen in English society and among those who bear rule among the people which renders possible that combination of individual liberty with subordination to law which is the most marked characteristic of English society. It is this which enables typical representatives of almost every influential class to mingle freely in that great assembly which is an epitome of the English nation. Without visible restraint on any one beyond what the common good demands it allows the proudest and most fastidious, to consult for the common good, and on equal terms with those who in other forms of society it would be almost impossible for them to meet on common ground. As one who has not had the benefit of an University education I may go a step further and tell you that I believe we owe to our Universities, and to the professions, and great public schools which take their tone from the Universities, the general maintenance of our standard of what is required of a gentleman, and I trust we may in time, look to our Indian Universities, for a similar service in establishing a common standard of manners and minor morals which shall be recognized not only by men of diverse professions, ranks and interests, but by those whom diversity of faith and race would otherwise keep asunder. I cannot give you a better proof of the high estimate I have ever had of the capabilities of those natives of India who are trained at this University than by speaking to you as capable of bearing the stamp of "Gentleman and Scholar" and I earnestly and confidently hope that as a rule it will be borne and deserved by all who claim Degrees from the University of Bombay.—(Loud Applause).

## FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(Before H. E. Leeke, Esq.—12th April.)

The Greatest Plague in Life.—*Luis Pedro*, a butler, was charged with stealing some cigars, eau-de-cologne, matches, a fancy penholder, a collar, one pair of trousers, and one handkerchief, the property of his master Mr. Joseph Ziegler. A witness deposed that on Sunday morning he had called on the prosecutor at his house, and was hospitably asked to have a "drain"; he expressed his willingness to go though the motion, but on the prisoner being called for the purpose of receiving the order touching the drink-offering, he was found to be absent, also the keys. Prosecutor then intimated a determination of breaking open the stores; the prisoner's box being convenient, it was pressed into the service for the purpose of elevating the witness to a height sufficient for the burglarious purpose proposed. Instead of lifting the box they rolled it, and in the capsize it opened, and the contents were turned out, amongst which the prosecutor recognised articles produced in Court.

The prisoner said in his defence that as regarded the cigars, he kept them in his box for convenience—if any were required, there they were. The penholder he had taken only to assist in his correspondence; for the other things he was not quite clear as to whether his employer had given them to him, or he had received them from the former butler; but at any rate he did not understand how he could be accused of stealing, as he had not removed the articles from the house.

His Worship could not see the force of this logic, and sentenced him to three months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE TANNA MURDER CASE.

I.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

Sir,—I am very glad to see that you have so ably taken up the case of the poor wretch illegally condemned to death by the Joint Judge of the Concan, last May. I believe that the rumour as to his death by cholera last week in the Tanna Jail is correct. But, if it is not, the case must, I think, come on for confirmation before the High Court immediately. The evidence, I am informed by those who heard the trial, is most weak; and a general impression of the man's innocence is entertained at Tanna. I feel confident, therefore, that one of the Barristers of the High Court will gratuitously volunteer his services, and see that nothing is slurred over. The poor wretch has no money and no friends: but that is an additional reason to induce Englishmen to see, at all events, that he has justice. This, and the Nugger case, will I hope, find a prominent place in your Overland Summary.

GUARDIAN.

II.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

Sir,—If Government do not adopt your correspondent's suggestion about sending down an officer to Tanna, to enquire fully into the case of the alleged murderer, convicted, subject to the confirmation of the Judges of the High Court by the Joint Judge of the Concan, I trust you will yourself do so. The public will insist upon knowing the rights of the matter; for if your assertions cannot be met, or explained, a grave responsibility rests somewhere. If the man was convicted in May or June, how was it that the question of the Joint Judge's jurisdiction was not decided till December? This is unintelligible. Luckily the facts lie in a small compass and can be easily and thoroughly scrutinized, so the Home Government will have an easier matter to decide than they had in the Crawley business.

ENNISKILLEN.

### THE NUGGER CASE.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

Sir,—I have read with much satisfaction your article on the Nuggur case, and I am glad to find that you stand up for justice, even though the person injured is a native. Is Mr. Souter, the Nuggur Superintendent of Police, the gentleman spoken of as Mr. Forjett's successor? I hope not, as an illegal order to search a house, and a summary bundling off to be tried on a criminal charge, of any one mildy remonstrating, is not what we are accustomed to in Bombay. We shall probably next hear that Mr. Richardson succeeds the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Erskine on the Bench of the High Court, and that Mr. Ranchorder Amrit Dugle is to have one of the Magistracies to be created in Bombay.

BOMBAYITE.

### THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

Sir,—With reference to a complaint in your paper of this morning, signed "Keen Nose," concerning the unhealthy condition of a pool of water in the Fort Ditch, opposite Messrs. Rogers & Co., allow me to point out that I brought this subject to the notice of the Municipal Commissioners as far back as the 4th instant, and protested against any more stable sweepings being thrown into this pool, and suggested its immediate Deodorization.

The Municipal Commissioners complied with my suggestion at once, and I was informed on the 7th instant by several householders in Rampart Row that there had been no further smell; but, as this filling in is under another department, the Commissioners could only direct the attention of the person in charge of the works to the necessity that existed for the immediate covering over the sweepings and filling up the pool.—I am Sir, your obedient servant,

P. G. HEWLETT,
Sanitary Officer to the Municipal Commissioners.
H. M.'s Mint, 12th April 1864.

## BENGAL.

On Saturday afternoon the Tollah Mehters of the southern division of Calcutta determined to oppose with all their might the enforcement of the new sanitary regulations, and accordingly struck work. By seven o'clock in the evening the principal ringleaders amongst them, about seventy in number, were served with summonses to appear before the Magistrate. Whoever the Magistrate may be that will have to dispose of the cases, we trust that he will not allow himself to be betrayed into mistaken notions of leniency, but visit the refractory offenders with the utmost penalty the law allows. The matter is one of the utmost importance to the residents of the town, for with the hot weather regularly set in and a great deal of sickness already existing, it is fearful to contemplate the consequences that must result if the night-soil be allowed to accumulate for days in each dwelling-house, or perhaps imperceptibly thrown by domestic servants into the public drains, spreading malaria and pestilence through the whole of the division.—*Englishman, April 4.*

## THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S COUNCIL.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 30th March 1864.

Present.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, *presiding*.
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Major General the Hon'ble Sir R. Napier, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble H. B. Harington.
The Hon'ble H. Sumner Maine.
The Hon'ble Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble W. Grey.
The Hon'ble R. S. Ellis, C. B.
The Hon'ble A. A. Roberts, C. B.
The Hon'ble H. L. Anderson.
The Hon'ble C. H. Brown.
The Hon'ble J. N. Bullen.
The Hon'ble Rajah Sahib Dyal Bahadoor.

### SMALL CAUSE COURTS (PRESIDENCY TOWNS) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine, in moving that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Courts of Small Causes in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and to provide for the appointment of an increased number of Judges of those Courts be taken into consideration, said that, as a paper signed by one of the Judges of the High Court of Bengal had been circulated in connection with his Bill, he was extremely desirous of relieving himself from any imputation of disrespect to the High Court in having submitted to the Council a measure affecting the Court's jurisdiction without having asked its opinion.

The facts were these: On August the 4th, 1862, that is about a year and a half ago, the opinion of the High Court was solicited on two points. One was, whether the Small Cause Courts of the Presidency Towns should be placed under the general superintendence of the High Court as are the Small Cause Courts of the Mofussil? The other referred to a suggestion of Her Majesty's Government which struck him (Mr. Maine) as more serious than the proposal of the Bill; it was, whether the exclusive jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause Courts, or in other words the jurisdiction which absolutely excluded and shut out the jurisdiction of the High Court, should not be raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500? To the first of these questions, Mr. Justice Norman had now replied in the affirmative but in apparent ignorance that he was answering a question. To the second question no reply had been received. Now he (Mr. Maine) must not be understood as for a moment complaining of the High Court. He knew that the demands on their time had been enormous and he was not stating his impression too strongly when he said that he believed them to have made the most of every minute of their time. But still it had become obvious that no very speedy reply to requests for its opinion could be looked for from the Court; and that as, in the present case there was urgent necessity for speedy legislation he (Mr. Maine) thought that he could convince the Council. The history of the Bill had been partially given a fortnight ago. Last autumn, a bill extending the jurisdiction of the Bombay Small Cause Court to Rs. 1,000 was passed by the Bombay Legislature and sent to the late Lord Elgin for his assent. The Viceroy vetoed the Bill having been advised that a peculiarity of the Letters Patent, of which all the consequences had not perhaps been foreseen, prevented the local Council from passing such a measure. But, at the same time that he signified his veto, Lord Elgin pledged himself that a similar Bill should be introduced into the Viceregal Council. As soon, however, as the matter came to be enquired into it appeared that there were strong reasons for extending the provisions of the Bill to the other two Presidency Towns. He (Mr. Maine) ascertained that, when the old Calcutta Court of Requests was abolished, the original wish of the mercantile public had been that the new Court of Small Causes should have jurisdiction up to Rs. 1,000, and the contemporary papers seemed to show that the jurisdiction was only limited to Rs. 500 because the measure was regarded as tentative. Since that time, there had been a series of memorials in favour of extending the jurisdiction to the amount originally intended, and it was no doubt in consequence of strongly expressed feeling that a Bill closely resembling the present had been introduced into the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The Lieutenant-Governor would be able to state his own impression, but from all he (Mr. Maine) had learned, imagined that the Bill, in some form or other, would have been carried, so to speak, by acclamation. It could not, however, be proceeded with on account of the same defect of legislative power which impeded the Bombay measure. Whether the like Bill had been introduced into the Madras Council, Mr. Maine could not say, but, as the Madras Government had telegraphed their approval of the present Bill they had probably only abstained (if they had abstained) from moving in the matter, because they were cognizant of their incompetence to deal with it legislatively. When, therefore, Mr. Justice Norman, passing from the singular to the plural, observed "we think it inconvenient that Bills of such general importance as the one in question should be passed without being published in the *Gazette*, a sufficient time to enable the public to express their opinion upon the proposed alterations of the law," he could not be aware that this was an old Bengal Bill which had been published in the *Calcutta Gazette* two years ago, that it had been discussed in the Bengal Council at intervals during three quarters of a year, and that a strong current of public opinion had been running in its favour for more than twenty years. Mr. Maine would now pass to the specific points of difference between himself and the learned Judge. In the first place, Mr. Justice Norman seemed to complain that the Bill departed from the example of the English County Court Acts. Now among many advantages which might be looked for from bringing English legal opinion to bear on Indian law, there was one danger to be apprehended, the abuse of English analogies. He (Mr. Maine) affirmed without hesitation that there was no true analogy whatever between the relation of the English County Courts to the Courts at Westminster Hall and the relation of the Presidency Town Small Cause Courts to the High Courts. The difference between trying a case in a County Court and trying it in Westminster Hall was the same thing as the difference between trying it before a single Judge and trying it before a Judge and Jury; and as nobody who had ever seen a civil case involving facts tried by a Jury would entertain a moment's doubt of the superiority of that tribunal, the English Legislature was naturally chary and hesitating in the transference of jurisdiction from Westminster Hall to the County Courts. I was reluctant to deprive the suitors of the option of resorting to a mode of trial at once popular and most effectual. But civil cases in the Indian High Courts were tried, as everybody knew, by single Judges; and hence the difference between taking a case into those Courts or the Small Cause Courts amounted simply to the difference between trying it before a single High Court Judge and trying it before a single Small Cause Court Judge. Now, of course he (Mr. Maine) need hardly say, that the opinion of the High Court on a question of law was to be preferred to the opinion of the Small Cause Court; but that was met by the Bill, which provided for a virtual appeal on points of law. But when questions of fact had to be discussed, it by no means followed that a higher degree of legal knowledge and legal ingenuity conferred a corresponding superiority dealing with them to that which it conferred when law had to be applied. The principle which underlay the whole England system of administering civil justice was, that average capacity and average integrity and average good sense were sufficient for the solution of questions of pure fact. Who then would venture to say that these Small Cause Court Judges—of whom no complaint was made, who were engaged in solving questions of fact all day long—who were thoroughly used to native character and native evidence—who several of them spoke the vernacular language—who under the amended Bill would have the advantage of Counsel before them—were unequal to disposing of the generally simple class of cases to which their jurisdiction was restricted, subject to correction by the High Court on questions of law, usage, and admissibility of evidence? If the Council would be good enough to look at Section XII. of the amended Bill, they would see a provision empowering the first Judge of the Small Cause Court, who was always, it should be remembered, a Barrister, to distribute the business among the Judges as he should think fit. The principal object of that provision was to enable him to determine in his own branch of the Court all the more difficult suits which might be instituted under the present Bill. What grounds were there for supposing that he would not be competent to dispose of them satisfactorily? The question might be tested by reference to a gentleman whose legal knowledge and acuteness had been abundantly proved to the Council. Three years ago Mr. Macpherson was first Judge of the Small Cause Court, and there was no reason to believe that other first Judges were ever likely to be his inferiors; the other day His Excellency placed Mr. Macpherson on the Bench of the High Court, and the remainder of the Judges would be the first to admit that he was a worthy colleague. It appeared to him (Mr. Maine) that those who maintained the necessary inferiority of Small Cause Court judgments to High Court judgments were bound to maintain the necessary inferiority of the decisions of Mr. Macpherson to the decisions of Mr. Justice Macpherson. So much for the calibre of the Judge. As to procedure, was it true that a trail before the High Court presented in all respects the same security for justice which was furnished by enquiries before the Small Cause Court? He (Mr. Maine) disclaimed all sympathy with those who considered that the introduction of the Code of Civil Procedure on the original side of the High Court was a retrograde measure, but no doubt the change had one unfortunate effect in subjecting the original jurisdiction in the system of Regular Appeals, which had its sole justification in the condition of the Indian judicial body in the Mofussil. It might thus happen—at all events, in theory—that the decision of a Judge like Sir Barnes Peacock on a question of pure fact, a decision arrived at after observing the demeanour of the witnesses, and hearing the story from their own lips, might be reversed by a Bench of Judges who laboured under the really incalculable disadvantage of merely gathering the evidence from paper. It was a point of positive advantage in the Small Cause Court that its decisions on facts were not subject to review on a mere paper appeal. Perhaps, however, although some of Mr. Justice Norman's expressions seemed to point to a wider divergence of view, the only real difference between himself and the learned Judge was on the question of concurrent jurisdiction. On this point he was quite ready to give way if the feeling of the Council was against him, but he must beg the Council to attend to the true issue. His Bill permitted a suitor to go freely into the High Court for claims under Rs. 1,000, and it further permitted him, if successful, to obtain his costs, if only the Judge who tried the case would certify that it was a proper case for trial in the High Court; in other words, if the Judge when the trial was over would take his pen and write a dozen words on the back of the record, which would show that the plaintiff had not vexatiously endeavoured to harass the defendant by bringing him into the more expensive Court. Mr. Norman, however, thought that a plaintiff ought to have his costs unconditionally. The difference, therefore, would seem to be that, whereas he (Mr. Maine) wished the plaintiff to have his costs when the action was properly brought, the learned Judge desired he should have them even when the action was improperly brought. That the learned Judge's opinion was nothing less than this, would appear from the breadth of the basis on which he rested it. "The great principle," he said, "was that any interference with the right of the subject to choose his own tribunal is undesirable." Now, far be it from him (Mr. Maine) to deny the right of the subject to spend any money he pleased upon luxurious forms of litigation, provided only that the money came out of the subject's own pocket; but what he objected to was that the defendant should be made to pay for the indulgence of the taste. Unsuccessful defendants were entitled to consideration no less than successful plaintiffs. The true principle was one which, he feared, could not be connected with anything so magnificent as the liberty of the subject; it was that every litigant, though he should be in the right, was bound to enforce his rights *civiliter*, with reasonable moderation. A plaintiff was entitled to have his rights against the defendant who had wronged him, or contracted with him, and who was only entitled to have them with the least possible expense, and annoyance, and vexation to the defendant. It was of course true that this vexation and expense were less, now that the High Court was established, than they were in the days of the old Supreme Court. But the balance of expensiveness, as between the High Court and the Small Cause Courts, was still heavily against the High Court; for, although the mere Court expenses had certainly diminished, the rate of professional remuneration had largely increased if Mr. Maine had not been misinformed. But the chief disadvantage was that, after all, after a decree had been obtained, there hung over the suitor the menace of a Regular Appeal; and though these appeals had not at first been frequent, probably owing to the new procedure not being fully understood, he feared they were becoming commoner, and would multiply every year. Mr. Maine therefore still preferred the present form of the Bill, but he would readily give way if the sense of the Council was strongly in his favor. In truth he deprecated the most being decided either by his own authority or Mr. Norman's. It was possible that the learned Judge from his position, was too much under the influence of one besetting sin of lawyers; it was equally possible that he (Mr. Maine), from the nature of his duties, was too much on his guard against it. Among many false charges brought against the legal profession, they were open to one which was true—that they were always over-anxious to have the ends of justice obtained by what he might call too artistic a process. They were apt to prefer what the Advocate General called in a paper that had been circulated "the superior article" to merely serviceable ware. Their tendency was always to employ machinery too fine and delicate for their object, and he confessed he saw no better corrective of that tendency than the obligation which this Bill would throw on the Judge who tried the cause to certify that there were reasons for bringing it in the more expensive Court.

The Hon'ble Mr. Roberts would draw the attention of the Council to what, notwithstanding what had been said by the Hon'ble and learned mover, he would call the extraordinary haste with which this Bill had been brought to its present stage. On the 16th of March it had been introduced into the Council after the suspension of the Rules, and within two weeks the Council were about to be asked to pass the Bill. No reasons had been assigned for this great haste. The Bill was avowedly founded on the desire of the public for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court. That desire in his opinion had not been shown. Neither in the Statement of the Objects and Reasons nor in the argument of the Hon'ble Member was there anything to show that the public wanted such an enactment. Allusion had been made to similar Bills which had been introduced into the Councils of the Governor of Bombay and of the Lieutenant Governor, but that was two years ago, when the Supreme Courts existed, and when the expense and the delay in the decision of suits were great. The Hon'ble and learned mover had not sufficiently allowed for the improvement in these respects since the establishment of the High Court and the adoption by it in its original jurisdiction of the Code of Civil Procedure. In the Bengal Administration Report for 1862, it was stated—"The number of suits instituted in the Calcutta Small Cause Court during the year was 33,581, and the amount of property under litigation was Rs. 10,51,228. In the previous year the results were 33,224 suits for property amounting to Rs. 11,19,418. The decrease in the value of property under litigation during the year under review was partly attributable to the adoption of a simple procedure in the original jurisdiction branch of the High Court, which has left less inducement to litigants to adopt, on grounds of cheapness and despatch, the plan of foregoing a portion of their claim to bring it within the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court."

When the Bill referred to by the Hon'ble Member had been introduced in to the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, one of the principal reasons urged for the passing of the Bill had been that in many cases large sums had been abandoned for the purpose of bringing the amount claimed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court. But during the period of 11 months from 1st May 1863 to 10th of the present month of March there had been only 35 cases in which sums in excess of the limit of Rs. 500 had been abandoned by claimants, and in only seven of those cases did the amount abandoned exceed Rs. 100. He therefore concluded that the public were not now driven as they formerly were to the Small Cause Court, and that the great reason for the desire formerly shown for the increase of the jurisdiction of that Court no longer existed even in Calcutta. There were, in fact, no sufficient data before the Council for making the proposed extended jurisdiction compulsory. The only memorial that he could find on the subject was from the Calcutta Trades' Association and was annexed to the Bill brought into the Bengal Council in 1862. It was dated so far back as 1851, when a very different state of affairs existed. It appeared to him that before the Council made the jurisdiction compulsory, the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Judges of the High and of the Small Cause Courts, as well as the public of those Presidencies, should have an opportunity of expressing their views upon the subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington said that in was certainly the case that the Bill had been a short time before the Council, and that it had not been published for the usual time; but he considered that Mr. Maine had given good and sufficient reasons for the rules of the Council having been suspended in order to admit of the early passing of the Bill. As noticed by Mr. Maine, the Bill was really not a new Bill, and it could not, he thought, be said that the public had been taken by surprise by its introduction. Bills having the same object in view had been introduced some time ago into the local Council of Bengal and Bombay. These Bills had been published for the usual period. He believed that no objection had been made to the Bombay Bill. When the Bengal Bill was under consideration, it was suggested that, as regarded the larger jurisdiction which the Bill proposed to give the Small Cause Court at Calcutta, plaintiffs should have the option of taking their suits into that Court or into High Court without any risk of losing their costs in the event of their succeeding in their action; but he did not know that there was any general feeling in favor of a provision to this effect. A fortnight had elapsed since the present Bill was introduced, and so far as Calcutta was concerned, there had been ample time for that portion of the community, which was most interested in the Bill to petition against it, if they objected to its provisions, but the only communications which had been received on the subject of the Bill were from one of the learned Judges of the High Court and two other gentlemen connected with that Court, whose objections to the Bill had, he thought, been fully met by Mr. Maine. He saw no reason therefore, why they should not proceed with the Bill, and pass it through its remaining stages.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine said that the Council would do him the justice to remember that when he had introduced the Bill, he had expressly said that it was a measure on which he considered local opinion to have been pronounced, and which he believed that the local Councils would certainly have passed but for an accidental want of legislative power. He had never pretended that sufficient time had been given to discuss it, if it had been a Bill introduced into this Council on the ordinary footing. But as he had stated, it was actually published in Calcutta in December 1862. Since Mr. Justice Norman's letter had been received, he had done his best to ascertain the views of the trading community on the Bill, but had not succeeded in discovering a single objector to its principle. There was certainly some difference of opinion as to the mode and degree in which the jurisdiction should compete with that of the High Court, but no difference of opinion whatever as to the principle of extending the jurisdiction. Unless the Members of Council who represented the mercantile community desired delay, he saw no reason for postponement.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington moved the following amendments, of which notice had been given:—

Section II, line 6 after the word "demand" the introduction of the words "exceeding the sum of five hundred Rupees but."

Line 10. The omission of the word "And" before the word "The" and the introduction of the words "provided that the cause of action shall have arisen or the defendant at the time of bringing the action shall dwell or carry on business or personally work for gain within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court."

He said the first amendment was merely a verbal one. The object of the proviso, which formed the subject of the second amendment, was to place the jurisdiction of the Courts of Small Causes, in respect of the cases to which it was now proposed to extend their cognizance, on precisely the same footing as the jurisdiction of the High Courts under the letters patent from which the words of the proviso had been taken.

The Motions were severally put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Roberts moved that the following Section be introduced:—

"If both parties shall agree, by a Memorandum signed by them or by their Attorneys and filed with the Clerk of the Court of Small Causes that the said Court shall have power to try any action, not included in the proviso in Section XXV. of (Act IX. of 1850), in which the sum sought to be recovered shall exceed the sum of one thousand rupees, then and in such case the said Court shall have jurisdiction to try such action."

He said that such a provision existed in both the Bengal and Bombay Bills, and should the Bill now before the Council be passed, he thought that, when parties consented, there should be no limit as to amount to the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington then proposed that the latter part of Section II, after the words in a parenthesis, should form a separate Section, with the following amendments:—

Line 16. The omission of the words "not" after the word "Courts."

Line 17. After the word "of" the substitution of the words "five hundred" for "one thousand," and that the Section so formed should follow Sections V. and VI. which equally with the early part of Section II. proposed to enlarge the present jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts in the three Presidency Towns. He would suggest that the Section introduced on the motion of Mr. Roberts should follow Section II. He would also suggest that the words "the debt or damages claimed or value of the property in dispute, whether on balance of accounts or otherwise" be substituted for the words "the sum sought to be recovered" in the new Section proposed by Mr. Roberts. The words proposed to be substituted would show clearly that the new Section was intended to apply only to cases of the description referred to in the present Small Cause Court Act (IX of 1850), not to cases of real property which, whatever might be the value of the property in dispute, could now be heard only in the High Courts. He believed that it was not intended that the proposed new Section should extend to cases of this description. He thought that the present Sections V. and VI. should follow Mr. Roberts' new Section. They would then be numbered IV. and V. and the latter part of Section II., which he had proposed should form a separate Section, should follow as Section VI of the Bill. This arrangement of the Sections would prevent any doubt arising as to the application of the new Section VI. to the cases falling under the preceding four Sections.

The Motions were severally put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Roberts moved that Sections VII. and VIII. be omitted. He observed that the effect of this amendment would be to leave the jurisdiction of the Courts, as now, up to Rs. 500, and to give them a concurrent jurisdiction with the High Courts in suits above that amount. He (Mr. Roberts) would not follow the Hon'ble and learned framer of the Bill into a discussion of the comparative merits of the two descriptions of Courts or of their Judges. He would only observe that all that the Council had before them was on one side, the opinion of the Hon'ble and learned Gentleman for making the proposed extended jurisdiction compulsory, while they had, against it, the opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norman, and of the Advocate General. When the Bill was before the Bengal Council his Hon'ble friend Mr. Bullen and the late Baboo Ramapershad Roy opposed the proposition to make the extended jurisdiction compulsory. The only expression of public opinion which he had been able to find was an extract from a memorial from the Calcutta Trades' Association, dated so far back as 26th July 1851, when the Small Cause Courts were first established. It was therefore his opinion that until the present state of public opinion at all the Presidencies could be ascertained, the Council would not be justified in making the extended jurisdiction compulsory, and he therefore proposed the omission of Sections VII. and VIII.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bullen concurred with what had been said by the Hon'ble Member. It could not be denied that the heavy lists of the Judges of the Small Cause Courts showed that they could not bring to the consideration of cases the time and care which would be bestowed upon them in the High Court. The Hon'ble Member who had introduced the Bill had gone beyond what he (Mr. Bullen) understood the mercantile community to have asked for.

The Hon'ble Mr. Brown desired to express his support of the Bill as it was amended by the Committee. In his opinion it was calculated to prevent suitors from unnecessarily resorting to the more expensive mode of litigation, while at the same time it would not prevent them from taking proceedings in that mode under circumstances which might warrant their so doing.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington said he did not attach any very great importance to the retention in the Bill of the two Sections which Mr. Roberts had moved should be omitted. It should not, however, be overlooked that the Sections proposed nothing new. They merely extended the provisions of the existing Act for constituting Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency Towns to the cases of larger amount which would be cognizable by those Courts, should the present Bill become law. This fact was in favor of the retention of the Sections. The principal object of the present Bill was to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Courts to which the Bill related, leaving the procedure to be observed in disposing the cases which under their enlarged jurisdiction would enable those Courts to try and generally all other matters except as to stating cases for the opinion of the High Court, and as to the amount of institution fee, as in the cases now cognizable by them. Under the Code of Civil Procedure the question of the apportionment of the costs which under the old law, he believed, ordinarily followed the event or were made payable by the losing party, was left entirely in the discretion of the Court. Section 187 of the Code said "the judgment shall in all cases direct by whom the costs of each party are to be paid, whether by himself or by another party, and whether in whole or in what part or proportion, and the Court shall have full power to award and apportion costs in any manner it may deem proper." If therefore Sections VII. and VIII. were struck out of the Bill, it would still be within the competence of the Judges of the High Court, acting on the discretionary power given by the Section of the Code which he had quoted to decline to give a successful plaintiff his costs in a case exceeding in amount Rs. 500 but not exceeding Rs. 1,000, which had been needlessly instituted in the High Court, instead of in the Court of Small Causes, on the ground that the case was one which ought to have been brought in the Small Cause Court, and probably this was what would generally be done. It was rather in the interests of the plaintiffs that he would advocate the retention of the Sections. They would serve as a warning to plaintiffs that if they subjected the defendants to the heavier costs of the High Court by bringing suits in that Court, which ought properly to be brought in the Court of Small Causes, they would do so at their peril as regarded their own costs.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine said that in reference to what had fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen, he was aware that some persons who were in favour of the Bill desired an absolute concurrence of jurisdiction with the High Court. Doubtless if the interests of plaintiffs were solely considered, there would be nothing to be said against that arrangement, but if the principle were recognised that a plaintiff must not put the defendant to more expense than was absolutely necessary for the enforcement of his rights, the present form of the Bill was to be preferred. He should not press the point unless he had the Council decidedly with him.

The Motion having been put, the Council divided.

| Ayes. | Noes. |
|---|---|
| Hon'ble Mr. Roberts. | The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor. |
| ,, ,, Bullen. | Hon'ble Sir R. Napier. |
| | ,, Mr. Harington. |
| | ,, Sir C. Trevelyan. |
| | ,, Mr. Grey. |
| | ,, ,, Ellis. |
| | ,, ,, Anderson. |
| | ,, ,, Brown. |
| | ,, Rajah Sahib Dyal. |

So the Motion was negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine did not vote.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine then moved the following amendments, of which notice had been given:—

Section VII.—The omission of the words "on the back of the record" in lines 22 and 23.

Section XII.—The omission of the words "and assistant Judges" in lines 12 and 13.

The Motions were severally put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine having applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the conduct of business,

The President declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine then moved that the Bill be passed with the amendments recommended by the Select Committee and those now adopted.

The Motion was put and agreed to.—*Hurkaru, April 4.*

(*To be continued.*)

## MILITARY.

### ARRIVALS.—April 12th.

Ward, Acting Deputy Inspector General, Medical Department, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Baker, Captain E. H., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Hallen, Principal Veterinary Surgeon, Staff, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Davison, Major, Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Clark, Lieutenant J. D., 8th Madras Light Cavalry, on duty, from Madras.
Tower, Lieutenant Colonel, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Fraser, Lieutenant L., 14th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Nuggur.
Irwin, Staff Surgeon C. G., Staff, on leave, from Poona.

### DEPARTURES.—April 12th.

Hallen, Principal Veterinary Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to Mhow.
Young, Captain D. B., Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 11th April.

Ensign J. E. Gordon, Her Majesty's 12th Regiment N. I., has passed the prescribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language.

The leave of absence granted to Captain C. H. Costabodie, 3rd Dragoon Guards, in G. O. C. No. 259 of the 26th ultimo, is cancelled at that officer's request.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

| Apr. | Ships. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Houghton | McQueen | Calcutta Mar. 2. |
| | Governor Higginson (s) | Beyts | Kurrachee April 10 |
| | May Queen | Penney | Aden. |
| | Gertrude | Dugdale | Calcutta Feb. 28. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Apr. | Ships. | Commanders. | To. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Maharaj (s) | Thearle | Surat. |
| | Pioneer (s) | Woolley | Kurrachee. |
| | Lootfeea | Nacoda | Persian Gulf. |
| | Myrtle | Muir | Liverpool. |

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s. Steamer *Governor Higginson*, from Kurrachee.—Lieutenant Colonel Robinson; Mrs. Nuttal; Mr. Stephens; Colonel and Mrs. Hughes; Captain Hoste; Lieutenant Browne; Dr. Hall; Mr. J. Rawlinson; Mr. Sigg; Captain Bowhan; Captain Baker; Mr. Hallen; Mr. W. Wilson; Lieutenant Pilkington; Dr. Ward; Captain Johnston; Mr. McKinlay; Lieutenant Spooner; 23 rank and file; and 63 natives.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Adriatic*, D. M. Thomson, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Esmeralda*, A. York, bound to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Etna*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Diadem*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Manchester*, for Surat.
Ship *Mahamoody*, for Abbas Bushire, and Bussora.
Ship *Harmonides*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Countess Russell*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Simeon*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Priam*, for Liverpool.

## BENGAL.

Arrivals.—April 3, *Futtaybaug*, Lafrenais, from Cochin 10th March; *Penang*, Blackmore, from Akyab 19th March, touched at Rangoon 23rd March, and Moulmein 25th March; and *Calliope*, G. W. S., (port not mentioned) 19th February.

on 18 June, 2017

## COMMERCIAL.

### BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST
EXCHANGE

| On what Place. | Terms. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks | 6 months' sight | 2s. 1 13/16d. |
| Do. Credits | Do. do. | 2s. 1 15/16d. |
| Do. Documents | Do. do. | 2s. 2¼d |
| Calcutta | At sight | 99¼ to 99½ |
| Madras | 30 days' sight | 99¼ |
| China | 60 Do. do. | 225 |

SHARES.

| Names. | Paid up | Last Half-yearly Dividend | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BANKS. | Rs. | | |
| Agra Bank | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 152 pr. ct. pm. |
| Bombay Bank | 1,000 | 8 do. | 164 pr. ct. pm. |
| Bank of India | 150 | ...... | 12 pr. ct. pm. |
| Broker's Banking Company | 20 | ...... | 18pr. ct.pm. |
| Central Bank | 250 | 6 do. | 67 pr. ct. pm. |
| Commercial Bank | 500 | 6 do. | 106 pr. ct. pm. |
| Chartered Bank of India, A. & China | 200 | 5 do. | 120 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh. |
| Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China | 250 | 10 do. | 200 pr. ct. pm. |
| Joint Stock Bank | 120 | ...... | 83 pr. ct. pm. |
| Oriental Bank Corporation | 250 | 8 do. | 155 pr. ct. pm. |
| Madras Bank | 1,000 | 4½ do. | 121 pr. ct. pm. |
| Royal Bank of India | 175 | ...... | 32½ pr. ct. pm. |
| Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris | 200 | 4½ do. | 75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal. |
| PRESS COS. | | | |
| Apollo Press Co. | 11,000 | 1,800 per share. | Rs. 24,000 p.sh. |
| Colaba Press Co. | 2,700 | 300 do. | Rs. 6,000 p.sh. |
| Fort Press Co. | 3,667 | 575 do. | Rs. 13,300 p.sh. |
| Hydraulic Press Co. | 4,000 | 350 do. | Rs. 2,300 pm. |
| Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited | | | |
| One whole Share comprising | | | Rs. 44,000 pr. share. |
| 1 A Share | 6,000 | 430 | |
| 1 B Share | 6,000 | 170 | |
| 4 C Shares | 6,000 | ...... | |
| 2 Frere Press Co's Shares | 1,500 | ...... | |
| Victoria Land and Press Co. | 4,000 | 150 do. | Rs. 27,000 pm. |
| Bombay Press Co. | 1,200 | ...... | Rs. 1,500 pm. |
| Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co. | 1,500 | ...... | Rs. 1,800 pm. |
| RAILWAY COS. | | | |
| G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock | 218-3-0 | pr. ct. | [nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm. |
| Do. New £20 shares | 130.14.6 | 2¼ do. | Rs. 12 prem. |
| Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co. | 1,000 | 2¼ do. | Rs. 6 pm. nml. |
| SPINNING & WEAVING COS. | | | |
| Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co. | 5,000 | 500 per share. | Rs. 1,200 prem. |
| Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,100 | ...... | Rs. 300 prem. |
| Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co. | 850 | | Rs. 100 prem. |
| Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co. | 2,500 | 140 Rs. p. share | Rs. 425 prem. |
| Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. | 1,500 | ...... | Rs. 400prem. |
| Victoria Spinning Company | 5,000 | ...... | Rs. 3,000 prem. |
| Coorla Spinning Co. | 5,000 | 7½ per cent. | Rs. 1,500. |
| Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company | 1,000 | 10 do. | Rs. 1,200 prem. |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Colaba Land Co. | 10,000 | Rs. 12,000 | Rs. 4,800 |
| House and Land Investment Co. | 600 | ...... | Par. |
| Bombay Contract & Building Co. | 150 | ...... | Rs. 45 pm. |
| Bonded Warehouse | 600 | ...... | Par. |
| Bombay Shipping Company | 1,500 | ...... | Rs. 5,000 nol. |
| Iron Ship Co. | 1,000 | ...... | Rs. 100 dis. |
| Oriental Ship Owning Association | 250 | ...... | Rs. 150 pm. |
| Prince of Wales Ship Company | 1,000 | ...... | Par. |
| Western India Ship Company | 1,000 | ...... | Par. |
| Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co. | 1,500 | ...... | Rs. 455 pm. |
| Treacher & Co. (Limited) | 250 | ...... | 2 pr. ct. pm. |
| Goa Coffee Co. | 250 | ...... | 200 p. ct. noml. |

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan... | 98 |
| ,, Loan 1835-36 ... | 95 |
| ,, Loan 1842-43 ... | |
| ,, Loan 1854-55 ... | |
| New Five per Cent. Loan | 104½ |
| Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan... | 113½ |

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. 10-3-0 |
| Bank of England Notes | ,, 10 |
| Spanish Dollars | ,, 210 |
| Carolus | ,, 293 |
| Mexican Dollars | ,, 230 |
| German Crowns | ,, 214½ |
| Five-Franc Pieces | ,, 222 |
| Bar Silver | ,, 105-8 |
| Gold Leaf | ,, 16-6 |

PRICES CURRENT (12th April 1864.)

| COTTON at Colaba | Per candy. |
|---|---|
| New Broach and Surat (ready.) | Rs. 590 to 600 |
| New Dhollera, (ready.) | ,, 600 to 605 |
| New Bhownuggur, (ready.) | ,, 595 to 600 |
| New Oomravuttee | ,, 535 to 545 |
| Old Dharwar Sawgined | ,, 540 to 545 |
| New Barsee and Nuggur | ,, 530 to 535 |
| New Veeraval | ,, 535 to 540 |
| New Khandeish | ,, 525 to 530 |
| New Poratchee | ,, 540 to 545 |
| New Accote | ,, 565 to 570 |
| New Mangalore | ,, 545 to 550 |
| New Hinghungaut | ,, 630 to 635 |

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,500 to 1,510.

| SEEDS— | | |
|---|---|---|
| Linseed, Khandeish | at Rs. | 6 2 to 6 3 per cwt |
| Rapeseed, Guzerat | ,, | 5 12 to 5 14. |
| Gingellymixed (Black | ,, | 31 to 32. |
| and White) | ,, | 33 to 34. |
| Niger | ,, | 27 to 28. Nominal |

FREIGHTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | Cotton | £2 12s. 6d. to £3s. 0s. per ton. |
| | Seeds | £1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,, |
| London | Cotton | £2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d. ,, |
| | Seeds | £2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. ,, |
| To China | | No offers. |
| To Clyde | | |
| To Hull | | |
| To Calcutta and back | | Rs. 17 to 18 |

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### THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

*(With power to increase.)*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
*Chairman.*
WILLIAM PATRICK ANDREW, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde Punjab, and Delhi Railways.)
*Deputy Chairman.*
FRANCIS WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited.)
HARRY BORRODAILE, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways.)
ARCHIBALD BOYD, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London.)
WILLIAM DENT, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China.)
SIR STUART ALEXANDER DONALDSON (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.)
WILLIAM MACKINNON, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)
SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart., (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland.)
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies.)
JOHN THORNTON, Esq., (late Secretary to Government of India, N. W. Provinces.)
GEORGE WORMS Esq., (of Messrs. G. and A. Worms, London.(
*Auditors.*
WILLIAM DENT, Esq., Bickley, Bromley, Kent.
J. EDMUND ANDERDON, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)
Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.
*Bankers in London.*
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
*Bankers in Scotland.*
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
*Bankers in Ireland.*
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.
*Solicitors.*
Messrs. THOMAS and HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.
*Manager.*—T. G. CRAIG, Esq.
IN INDIA.
NEALE, PORTER, Esq., (Managing Director.)
*Branches.*
BOMBAY............A. Mackintosh, Esq., Manager.
KURRACHEE.......R. E. K. Wilkinson, Esq., Manager.
LAHORE.............W. J. Oliver, Esq., Acting Manager.
Other Branches in course of being opened.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the current rates of Exchange:—

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Hoondies, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, at the following rates:—

Repayble on Demand, in sums of Rs. 50 or upwards, at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice at 3 per ct. per an
6 ,, at 5 ,, ,,
12 ,, at 6 ,, ,,

To constituents requiring the Bank's drafts on England, the notice of withdrawl on Fixed Deposits will generally be dispensed with.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

On Interest or Dividends, ¼ per cent. Commission is charged if the amounts be paid in India.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being remitted Home in the Bank's Bills.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office or by letter to the Manager. Office hours 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.
1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 5th April 1864.

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**COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.**—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

*Head Office.*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

*London Bankers.*
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
*Offices—No. 8, Rampart Row.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight.............2s. 1½d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.............2s. 0¾d. ,,
Sight.............2s. 0¼d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-66 cts. ,,
3 Do. Do.....frs. 2-61 ,, ,,
Sight.......... 2-55 ,, ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 31st March 1863.

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**BANK OF INDIA.**—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

*Board of Directors.*
HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight........... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ........... 2s. 1d. do.
3 do. ........... 2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do. ........... 2s. 0½d. do.
1 do. ........... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand ........... 2s. 0¼d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.............. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 ,,
,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 4th March 1864.

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**THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.**—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

*Board of Directors.*

| | |
|---|---|
| ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman. | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE. CAMA, Esq. |
| T. F. GRAY, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq. |
| W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | |
| DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq. | |

*Auditors.*
RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
*London Bankers.*
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee
,, 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, On demand do. 2s. 0¼d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

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**THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)**—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH. BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—
On London at 6 months' sight...... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 2s. 1d. do.
,, 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
,, 1 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
,, On Demand ......... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes ......... 2s. 0d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*," and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays.................10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 11th April 1864.

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**ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.**—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee,
Do. ,, at 3 ,, ,, at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
Do. ,, Demand..................
Do. Scotland ,, .................. 2s. 0¼d. ,,
Do. Ireland ,, ..................
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. ,,

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand.......................2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight....................3 ,,
Do. 6 ,, ....................4 ,,
Do. 12 ,, ....................5 ,,

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

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**THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)**—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

*Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.
*Committee in Bombay.*
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honerable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.
*Bankers.*
LONDON.......................The Bank of England.
Do. .......................The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL...............Do. do.
MANCHESTER............Do. do.
SCOTLAND ...............The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .................The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—
Six months' sight........................ 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Three ,, ,, ........................ 2s. 0¾d. do.
Two ,, ,, ........................ 2s. 0½d. do.
One ,, ,, ........................ 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Heng Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 11th April 1864.

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**CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.**—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 1d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 19th March 1864.

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**THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.**—Paid-up Capital—£644,000. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

*London Bankers.* The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

*Branches and Agencies.*
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .................. at 2s. 1¼d. ,,
3 Do. .................. at 2s. 1d. ,,
2 Do. .................. at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
1 Do. .................. at 2s. 0½d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office) .......... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

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**CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.**

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 2s. 1d. ,,
,, 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 1 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, On demand ...... 2s. 0d. ,,
On Scotland do. ... 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland do. ...
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight... 1s. 11½d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months......... 10 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. ........ 4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 do. ........ 6 ,, ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 16th March 1864. Acting Agent

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**BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)**—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
12th March 1864.

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## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

**TO LET,** a large OFFICE, at No. 24, Church Gate Street.

**TO LET,** one ROOM suitable for a Merchant's or Lawyer's Office. Apply to C. MASCARENHAS & Co. 7, Hummum Street.

**TO LET,** from 1st June next, the Premises now occupied by the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank. Apply at the Bank or to Messrs. WALLACE & Co. in the same building.

**TO BE LET,** light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y.," *Bombay Gazette.*
11th April 1864.

**TO LET FROM THE 1st OF MARCH.**—A Spacious, Dry and Airy GODOWN, in 5 Forbes Street. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

**TO BE LET.**—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square. Apply to COUPLAND & CO.
1st April 1864.

**TO LET,** in Rampart Row, a good sized room, suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office: and in Bakehouse Lane a GODOWN. Apply to
Bombay, 16th March 1864. LEGGETT & Co.

**TO LET.**—A very large dry GODOWN in the Fort at Cowasjee Patell Street. Apply to HORMUSJEE EDULJEE, Cowasjee Patell Street, No. 25.

**OFFICES TO BE LET** in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.
Bombay, 1st March 1864.

**TO LET,** large ROOMS suited for Merchants Offices in the building lately called the Royal Hotel, in Tamarind Lane, Fort, and now in the occupation of the East Indian Trading and Banking Company (Limited). Apply to the undersigned at the premises.
BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 17th March 1864.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

**ALLSOPPS' BEER,** in Wood, October Brew, daily expected.
Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

**FOR SALE,** at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen.
Bombay, 5th April 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

**J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES,** as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

**TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.**—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

**FOR SALE.**—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine old Port, Black Seal | at Rs. 26 per dozen. | |
| ,, ,, ,, Pints | ,, 14 | ,, |
| Old Pale Cognac | ,, 20 | ,, |
| Fine very old Do. | ,, 36 | ,, |
| Sauterne | ,, 20 | ,, |

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

**FOR SALE,** at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following BRANDIES and WINES, just received from William Vertue & Co., Leith:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brandy, *very old* | Rs. 40 per dozen, quarts | |
| Do. fine | ,, 25 | do. |
| Red Seal Sherry | ,, 24 | do. |
| Black Seal Sherry | ,, 26 | do. |

Also, James Violett & Co.'s Single Star Claret at Rs. 12 per dozen.
Rampart Row, 2nd March 1864. MACNEE & Co.

**MESSRS. JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co., 11,** Rampart Row, ont à vendre aux prix suivants des VINS DE BORDEAUX et des COGNACS qu'ils peuvent garantir être purs et de qualité supérieure.

BORDEAUX.

| | | | par. douzaine. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Estéphe Eschenauer Beneke & Co. à | | | Rs. 12 |
| St. Tulien | do. | do. | ,, 18 |
| Pauillac | do. | do. | ,, 25 |
| Pontet Canet | do. | do. | ,, 35 |
| COGNAC. | | | |
| Old Brandy, Rouyer Ainé & Co. | | | ,, 18 |
| Champagne, A. Vergez & Co. | | | ,, 26 |
| Etiquette Blanche, L. de Bussy | | | ,, 30 |
| 1825 Etiquette Bleue, | do. | | ,, 50 |

**ON SALE,** at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—
Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.
Mosselle, do. do. 1 ,,
Sherry, do. do. 3 ,,
Claret, do. do. 2 ,,
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes ½ ,,
The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—
Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.
Sherry, do. do. 3 ,,
Brandy, do. do. 1 ,,
Old Tom, do. do. 1 ,,
Whiskey, do. do. 1 ,,
W. NICOL & Co.

**FOR SALE.**—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTION & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sparkling HOCK, Superior | at per doz. | Rs. | 40 |
| Do. MOSELLE | do. | ,, | 36 |
| SHERRY, Superior Pale dry | do. | ,, | 30 |
| Do. Excellent Golden | do. | ,, | 28 |
| Do. Excellent Pale | do. | ,, | 26 |
| PORT, Old, very superior | do. | ,, | 30 |
| GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts | do. | ,, | 8 |
| FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT. | | | |
| MADEIRA, a Select Wine | do. | Rs. | 28 |
| RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy | do. | ,, | 25 |
| St. GEORGE, Do. | do. | ,, | 22 |
| CLARET, good Dinner Wine | do. | ,, | 24 |
| Do. do. Breakfast do. | do. | ,, | 20 |
| Do. do. do. | do. | ,, | 18 |
| Do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled) | do. | ,, | 15 |
| OLD COGNAC, superior | do. | ,, | 25 |

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

**MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.,** Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

| | Per doz. | |
|---|---|---|
| Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. | Rs. 40 | 0 |
| Do. ,, a Crown | 30 | 0 |
| Do. Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints | 21 | 0 |
| Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality | 40 | 0 |
| Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. | 36 | 0 |
| Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown | 30 | 0 |
| Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. | 36 | 0 |
| Sherry Pale, Blue Seal | 23 | 0 |
| Do. Do. Yellow Seal | 29 | 0 |
| Do. Golden, Do. | 29 | 0 |
| Do. Green Seal | 29 | 0 |
| Do. Red Seal | 33 | 0 |
| Do. Amontillado, Black Seal | 33 | 0 |
| Claret Light Capsule | 15 | 0 |
| Do. Yellow Seal | 23 | 0 |
| Do. Red Do. Pints | 17 | 0 |
| Do. Do. Do. Quarts | 32 | 0 |
| Port, Black Seal | 26 | 0 |
| Brandy, Vieux Cognac | 34 | 0 |
| Do. Brand a Crown | 24 | 0 |
| Old Tom, Red Seal | 18 | 0 |
| Dry Gin, Black Seal | 18 | 0 |

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

**WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SHERIES— | | | |
| Black Seal......Amontillado | per dozen | Rs. | 36 |
| Red.......Pale Dry | ,, | ,, | 30 |
| Bronze do. / White do. — Good Dinner Wines | ,, | ,, | 24 |
| Brown do. / Yellow do. | ,, | ,, | 22 |
| MADEIRA, very old | ,, | ,, | 42 |
| PORT— | | | |
| Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts | ,, | ,, | 30 |
| Do. Do. ......Pints | ,, | ,, | 15 |
| Red Seal ......Quarts | ,, | ,, | 24 |
| Do. ......Pints | ,, | ,, | 43 |
| CLARET— | | | |
| Chateaux Margeaux | ,, | ,, | 34 |
| Do. Leoville | ,, | ,, | 28 |
| St. Julien | ,, | ,, | 22 |
| Medoc | ,, | ,, | 16 |
| Do. ......Pints | ,, | ,, | 9 |
| CHAMPAGNE— | | | |
| Superior quality, Grisler's | ,, | ,, | 45 |
| Do. Do. Do. ......Pints | ,, | ,, | 24 |
| Do. Do. ... Cunliffs | ,, | ,, | 45 |
| Do. Do. Do. ...Pints | ,, | ,, | 24 |
| Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s | ,, | ,, | 41 |
| Do. Do. Do. ......Pints | ,, | ,, | 24 |
| Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts | ,, | ,, | 40 |
| Do. Do. Do. ......Pints | ,, | ,, | 24 |
| HOCK— | | | |
| Sparkling and Still Moselle (By Deinhard and Jordan) | ,, | ,, | 39 |
| HOCK / MOSELLE ......Pints | ,, | ,, | 20 |
| NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH. | | | |
| CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts | ,, | ,, | 21 |
| Do. Do. Do. ...Pints | ,, | ,, | 12 |
| CURACOA | ,, | ,, | 42 |
| MARASCHINO | ,, | ,, | 42 |
| CHERRY BRANDY ......Pints | ,, | ,, | 18 |
| SPIRITS— | | | |
| Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30 | | | |
| RUM ......Fine old Jamaica | ,, | ,, | 20 |
| GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co. | ,, | ,, | 21 |
| Do. Do. Do. ...Pints | ,, | ,, | 12 |
| HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles | ,, | ,, | 24 |
| KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY | ,, | ,, | 21 |
| ORANGE BITTERS...in Stopped Bottles Quarts | ,, | ,, | 18 |
| Do. Do. Do. ...Pints | ,, | ,, | 10 |
| CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints | ,, | ,, | 14 |
| GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints | ,, | ,, | 11 |
| Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts | ,, | ,, | 21 |

BEER AND STOUT.
Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.**

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—
A quantity of Alabaster and Agate Marble Vases, Figures, Dogs, Cows, Goats, Fruits, Grapes, &c.
A few Sample Lards, containing Pen, Pocket, and Table Knives, Files, Scissors, Spoons, Hand Saw, &c.
15 Dozen Photographic Frames.
12 Large and small Telescopes.
2 Fancy large size Plated Cruet Frames, with 7 rich Cut Glass Bottles.
2 Dozen Bronze and Gilt Ship Swing Lamps.
5 Do. Fruit in Syrup.
1 Coil of Manila Rope.
1 Pair Oil flower Carpet.
24 Oil Painting Picture, in Gilt Frame.
60 Large and small Coloured and Gilt Flower Vases.
10 Dozen Silk Fancy Ladies Parasols.
60 Tins of Fresh Salmon, 1 and 2 lbs. each.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT "DUNBLANE COTTAGE" 43, BEACH ROAD, UPPER COLABA.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sale by Public Auction at his Residence, Upper Colaba, the valuable household furniture &c., of John Mackinlay Esq.—the same comprises Cut Glassware, Handsome Dinner and Tea sets, Candlesticks, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Spoons and Forks, Cutlery, &c.; Blackwood Carved Furniture, such as Circular, Dining and Pier Tables, Sofa and Reclining Couches, Easy and Arm Chairs, Side Board, Teapoys, Chiffoniers, Hanging Argand Lamps, English Carpets, Screens, Engravings, one first-rate Rosewood Piano 7 Octave by Chappel, New Bond Street, London, with 2 Brass Lights and Blackwood Sounding Board, if not previously disposed of; four posts Bedstead, Wardrobe, Carpets, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Chest of Drawers, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.; an handsome Set of Washing Furniture, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One English-built light Phaeton, with a serviceable Bay Horse and Harness, complete.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view four days previous to the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few Boxes of best Congou and Green Tea, 10 and 13 Catty Boxes.
Twenty thousand best Manilla No. 2 Cigars, at Rs. 45 per 1000, or Rs. 23 per box of 500 each.
1-16 inch large screw Jack with Driver.
5-6 do. small do. do.
Few sets of plated-mounted Carriage Harness.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 13th April 1864.

**CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.**

SALE OF BARSEE COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the Cotton Green, Colaba, by order and in the depot of Hunsraz Curumsey, on account and at the risk of Thucker Ladha Madowjee, the first purchaser, 50 Candies Barsee Cotton, New, of the growth of Sumvut 1920.

SALE OF JEYPOOR ZILLAH COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Cotton Green, Colaba, in the Cotton Depot, and by order of Canjee Lilladhur and Co., on account and at the risk of Shaw Khetsy Sewjee and Co., the first purchasers, about 75 candies Jeypoor Zillah Cotton; and on account and at the risk of Shaw Vailjee Naronjee and Co., the first purchaser, 51 candies Jeypoor Zillah Cotton.

TERMS OF SALE.—25 per cent. deposit will be required on each lot being knocked down.

SALE OF PLANED SHEATHING BOARDS.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, 329 Pieces Planed Sheathing Boards, lying at Grant Road, nearly opposite the Theatre.

TERM OF SALE.—25 per cent. deposit will be required on the lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOOD STEAM SHIP "PHLOX."

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms the good Steam Ship *Phlox*, W. MOYLAN, Commander, with Anchors, Cable, Chain, Sails, Boats, Machinery, and every thing appertaining to her as she shall then lie in Bombay Harbour.

For further particulars, condition of sale, and inventory of Stores, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WHOLE OF THE PLANT, MATERIALS, BUNGALOWS, &c., CONNECTED WITH No. 12 CONTRACT G. I. P. R.

In the early part of next month, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, for and by desire of Messrs. Wythes and Jackson, Contractors, all the Materials, Plant &c., connected with No. 2, contract G. I. P. R., comprising Waggon Wheels and Axles, Temporary Rails, Cast Iron Gas or Water 1½ inch Piping, Round, Square, and Flat Iron Steel, Cast and Blister, Circular, Cross-cut and up-right Saws, Saw Benches, Smith and Fitters Tools, of every kind, Masons' and Carpenters' ditto, Pig, Bolts and Lead, Cart Axles, Iron Pulley Blocks, Chains and Tackle, Augurs and Vices, Derrick Heads, Pug Mills, Brick Compressing Machines, Patent Fuse for Blasting, &c.

ALSO

1,200 Logs of Nassick Teak.

And if not previously disposed of by private contract.

A substantially-built Bungalow, surrounded by a well laid out flower garden, and situate in Egutpoora, on a healthy and elevated spot, within a short walk from the Railway Station. When the Thull Ghaut Railway line is completed this will prove a most valuable property, and will be as desirable and of as easy access almost as either Lanowlee or Matheran.

Further particulars will shortly appear, and all applications anent these matters should be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

An Elegant light Victoria Sociable by McNaught and Smith, with a pair of Arab Horses (black and grey) and a set of nearly new plated mounted Harness complete.

A Brougham with Lamps, Pole, Shafts and pair of Horses and plated Harness complete. The property of Mr. W. STEVENS, and can be seen on one day's previous notice being given.

DIVING APPARATUS.

Four cases containing one complete set Diving Apparatus (new) by the celebrated manufacturers A. Siebe, London.

TO GAS PIPE LAYERS.

A well assorted Invoice of Gas Piping comprising Piping of different sizes—Tees Bands, Sockets, Crosses, Elbow, Plugs, Longs, and Stocks, and Hooks.

ARBOUIN'S BRANDY.

A few dozen of this well known brand at Rs. 22 per dozen to close a Consignment.

Bombay, 13th April 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DEVISITE PORTRAITS.**—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size.)

A large collection of Views Cartede Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.

TREACAER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

**FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS** with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.
Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Bes Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

**SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.**

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.:
Vegetable
Hare
Rabbit
Mock Turtle
Mulligatawny
Green Peas
Ox Tail
Salmon
Hotch Potch
Kidney
Veal
Chicken

At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.:
Giblit
Poachers
Venison
Oysters
Soup and Bouilli
Peas and Gravy
Vermicelli
Mutton Broth

At Rs. 1-8 each.:
Gravie
Partridge

= All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

**FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES** by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—
Princess Alexandra's Bouquet
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet
Kiss me Quick
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker
Something New
Jockey Club
New Mown Hay
Rough and Ready
Frangipanni
Box his Ears
Bridal Bouquet
Friendship Offerings
Patchouli
Sweet Briar
Jasmine
Forget Me Not
Ess. Bouquet
The Provence Rose
Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of
Honey
Brown Windsor
Sun Flower Oil
Elder Flower
Glycerine
White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

**COMMANS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.**—It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Teeth, and is acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for keeping the Teeth and Gums in a sound and healthy state.

It is used by Her Majesty and Royal Family and by upwards of 100 of the Medical Profession, and in guarantee of its value the Propritor publishes the following from amongst the numerous letters he has received in testimony of its high value:—

"Liverpool.

"I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca Nut Tooth Paste, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced; I have recommended its use to my patients for some years. W. J. NEWMAN,
"Surgeon Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children."

*From Her Majesty's Chemist, Portsmouth.*

"Your Tooth Paste is generally liked, of which I sell a fair quantity. A short time since I received an order from the Palace for Six Pots for the use of Her Majesty and Family."

"We are glad to see that Mr. Commans' valuable Dentifrice fully sustains its established popularity. It is now generally used, and has received testimonials of approval from many of the nobillity and gentry. *We can our selves, from personal experience* testify to its admirable qualities."—*United ervice Gazette* of April, 1860.

Prepared only by R. D. COMMANS, Chemist, Bath, and can be procured through his Indian Agents.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Operative and Family Chemists and General Merchants
Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla, and Poona.)

## FOR SALE.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

**J. ELLWOOD AND SONS,** LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

**NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2,** or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

**FOR SALE, COFFEE ESTATE,** situated 22 miles from Vingorla, of about 200 acres, 90 of which have been planted with Coffee for three years. A spring at the summit of the hill supplies water for the upper part of the plantation, and another spring besides a nulla supplies the lower part. The elevation of the estate at the summit varies from 300 to 400 feet. The estates comprises—69,550 Coffee trees; 6,000 Nursery: 360 Black Pippin Vines; 160 Jack trees; 200 Mangoe trees; 209 Cocoanut trees; 252 Kinder trees; 344 Kurmull trees; 12 Blackwood trees; 212 Malwa trees; 335 Aine trees; 35,849 Perpendicular trees for Rafters (large); 27,670 ditto (small). Apply to Apollo Street, 5th April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

**FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY,** Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.
Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.
Gospels of Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee.
Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 8 annas.

**A FIRST-RATE** selection of JEWELLERY &c., received by the last Overland Mail from well known houses both in London and Paris, as follows:—
Albert Ladies' Neck Chains.
Do. Gentlemen's Watch Guards.
Gold Lockets from 1 Portrait to 12 Portraits.
Diamond, Ruby, Emerald and Pearl Lockets, guaranteed.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Diamond Rings.
Best Electro-plated Knives, Forks, Spoons, engraved, plain and mother o'pearl, in moroco cases.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Purses and Pocket Books.
Gentlemen's Indian Rubber and Cane Walking Sticks.
Different sorts of Scents.
Flower Vases.
Albums.
Stereoscopic Slides.
Do. Album for Carte de Visites.
Carte de Visite of Eminent Persons.
Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.
N. B.—All the orders should be addressed in future, No. 10, Hummum Street, above Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

**TYEBJEE HABATBHOY and Co.,** (late BASSETT & Co., SHIP CHANDLERS AND GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS, have now for sale amongst several articles:—

Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing with furniture, much economical for roofing houses, &c.; Letter-copying Machines—very cheap; Stationery; Ratchet Braces with Bits, all sizes; Cast-steel, octagon and round, Garden Lamp-posts, ornamental and plain, with and without Lamps; Garden Hanging Lamps, two branched Moderator Lamps; Railway Lamps of all descriptions;—Railway Semaphore Gear, Engineers' and Railway Contractors' Tools, &c., &c.

T. H. & Co. in soliciting the patronage of Engineers, Contractors and the public at large, beg to observe that their goods are of first-class quality, and at prices exceedingly cheap. They aim at a little profit and rapid and much sale. Outstation orders promptly and carefully executed.

TYEBJEE HABATBHOY & Co.
Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

**FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.**—MRS. LAKE, No. 71, Byculla Road, has just received Overland Steamer *Malta* the following, viz:
Bonnets, in Crinoline and Straw, Black, White, and Colored.
Hats, for Ladies in Leghorn and Straw, Black and White.
Hats, for Children, in Crinoline and Straw, White, Black, and Colored.
Caps, for Boys, in Straw with Leather Peaks.
White, Black and Colored "Fancy Leathers."
Fancy Shell and Straw Ornaments for Hats.
Fancy Shaded Silks for Dresses.
Ladies French Corsets, and Riding Belts.
Skeleton Petticoats of superior make.
Tortoise shell Combs, in *newest style.*
Kid Gloves, Black, White and Colored.
ALSO ON HAND.
A large assortment of Fashionable Millenery. Wedding and Mourning orders carefully executed.
Orders from Outstations unaccompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay will not be attended to.
Bombay, 4th April 1864.

**JACOB COMPANY.**—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have alwys on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englshi Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
*N. B.*—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

**TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.**—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.
13 H P Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
12 H P Upright do. do.
Upright Boilers for do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathe.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Pumping Engines.
Hydraulic Presses.
A Screwing Machine.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Fawcett Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Stakes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

**ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED, 1838.**—Notice is hereby given, that persons insuring with this Company on the Participating Scale during the current year will be entitled to share in the next Bonus, which will apply to all Participating Policies in force on the 31st December 1864.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, April 1864.

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE;** INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT.—For rates of Premium and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

**ROYAL INSURANCE CDMPANY.**—Capital £2,000,000.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FIRE Premiums for year | 1858 | | £196,148 |
| Do. | do. | 1859 | 228,314 |
| Do. | do. | 1860 | 262,977 |
| Do. | do. | 1861 | 292,402 |

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Bates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bomaay, 14th October 1860.

**QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.**—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £1,000,000.

*Trustees.*
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq..........Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq..........Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq..........Liverpool.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
*Chairman.*
Bernard Hall, Esq..........Liverpool.
*Chairman of London Board.*
Henry Bruce, Esq..........London.
*Directors.*
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Kenneth Dowie, Esq..........Liverpool.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq..........Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq..........Glasgow.
Edward Heath, Esq..........Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq..........Liverpool.
William Hind, Esq..........Liverpool.
James A. Picton, Esq..........Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq..........Liverpool.
H. C. Tunnicliffe. Esq..........Liverpool.
Edward P. Alderson, Esq..........London.
Abel Chapman, Esq..........London.
Henry Fowler, Esq..........London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq..........London.
*Manager and Actuary of the Company.*
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq..........Liverpool.
For further particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

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**SUN FIRE OFFICE.**—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.
For particulars apply to
LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

**"THIS IS THE BONUS YEAR."—PROPOSALS** should be lodged with the Agents on or before 25th May 1864, when the books close for the third Investigation and Division of Profits. All persons who may effect Policies, before that date will be entitled to share in the division to be then made.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
*Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

| | |
|---|---|
| Annual Revenue of the Company | £135,000 |
| Accumulated Fund | 485,000 |
| Subsisting Assurances, upwards of | 3,000,000 |

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directers,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

**THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).**
Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.
John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.
LONDON.
William Bevan, Esq.
John Elin, Esq.
George Garraway, Esq.
John Gillespie, Esq.
R. Stuart Lane, Esq.
E. Lucas, Esq.
W. Lyall, Esq.
W. N. de Mattos, Esq.
John Ogle, Esq.
Rowand Ronald, Esq.
E. G. Tinker, Esq.
Peter G. Vander Byl, Esq.
LIVERPOOL—Henry Woodfall, Esq.
GLASGOW.
A. A. Ferguson, Esq.
William Hamilton, jun., Esq.
John P. Kidston, Esq.
Wm. Malcolm, Esq.
James Motton, Esq.
Andrew A. Ranken, Esq.
John H. Watt, Esq.
UNDERWRITERS.
London—Arthur James Dumas, Esq.
Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Euing and Co.)

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

**THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.**
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)
19, CORNHILL, LONDON.
MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.
DIRECTORS.
*Chairman.*
[Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)
*Deputy Chairman.*
Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.)
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)
*Solicitors.*
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
*Manager, Fire Department.*—Henry Thomson, Esq.
*Actuary, Life Department.*—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
*Underwriter, Marine Department.*—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
*Secretary.*—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

*Losses by Lightning* are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

*All reasonable Expenses*, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
*(Fire and Marine Branches)*
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

**ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**
*Established 1838.*
*For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.*

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.

*And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.*

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £736,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000, per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
*Local Board of Management.*
The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
R. N. Wylie, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Messrs. Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.
*Medical Officer.*
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.
*Solicitors.*
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
*Agents.*—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
*Bankers.*
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
*Secretary.*
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

| Age. | Civil. | | | | | | Military. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Half-yearly. | | | Monthly. | | | Half-yearly. | | | Monthly. | | |
| | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. |
| 20 | 16 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 9 | 19 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| 30 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 4 |
| 40 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 8 |
| 50 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 13 | 6 | 33 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 14 | 11 |
| 60 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 2 |

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.:—

| Age. | Civil. | | | | Military. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 yr. | 3 yrs. | 5 yrs. | 7 yrs. | 1 yr. | 3 yrs. | 5 yrs. | 7 yrs. |
| 25 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 35 |
| 35 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 45 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 |
| 55 | 53 | 55 | 56 | 58 | 54 | 56 | 57 | 59 |

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion *Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.*

*For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.*

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 15th March, 1864

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Bad Legs, Wounds, Ulcers, and all descriptions of Sores are cured by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly, for, should the skin unite, a boggy, diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment, as indicated by nature, is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound—to soothe the neighbouring nerves—to cool the heated blood as it courses along its vessels—and to render the thin, watery, ichorous discharge consistent and healthy. Holloway's Pills should be taken at the same time, to purify the blood, and expel the obnoxious humour from the system.

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